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The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmmittee, but are not responsible for any of the white of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-THE QUINCT, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1859.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MOUT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1508.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 47.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE GUILTY PARTIES.

Violated laws and murdered citizens demand a victim at the hand of justice; if Brown is a crazed victim at the hand of justice; if Brown is a crazed fasatic, irresponsible either in morals or law, there are yet guilty parties. He is then the agent of wicked principals. If the Northern people believe Brown justice, what punishment is due to those who have poisoned his mind with the 'irrepressible conflict,' and spurred his facaticism to deeds of blood and carnage? He may be insane, but there are other criminals, guilty wretches, who instigated the crimes perpetrated at Harper's Ferry. Bring Seward, Greeley, Giddings, Hale and Smith, to the jurisdiction of Virginia, and Brown and his deluded victims in the Charlestown jail may hope for pardon. In the opinion of Virginia, the five Republican leaders above mentioned are more guilty than John Brown and his associates. An ignorant fanaticism may be pleaded in palliation of the crime of Brown, but the five Republican leaders would spurn such a stultifying plea! They would not compromise their intelligence even at the cost of their morality. Let the friends of Brown, let all those who believe him insane, and all who intend to represent him as a crazy fasatic, for whose folly no party is responsible, defasatic, irresponsible either in morals or law, there sane, and an whose folly no party is responsible, de-lirer up Seward, Greeley, Giddings, Hale and Smith. A fair trial, at their own time, with their own coun-sel, will be freely given them, and if Virginia does not find them guilty, they, too, shall go unhurt.— Rickmond Enquirer.

THE INSURRECTION.

We are somewhat surprised that the people of the South have so calmly and dispassionately viewed the Harper's Ferry insurrection. When the news eached our ears, the warm, southern blood, boiled in our reins, and we thought then, that 'spirits from the vasty deep' had been called in to requisition by them, to aid them in their hellish designs. That Brown, even backed by Giddings and others, should have the audacity to attempt such an outrage, was foreign to our mind. No matter how cladestinely the plan was formed—how secretly and faithfully they were executed—this far-famed personage, who was ever ready to blow the horn being to the black cow, and to cry out 'Freedom, edom, when the Brown Bull bellowed, and the dust was seen flying in the air—when he faced the conflict—lo! and behold! this Honorable Gentle-

mar was not in 'the thickest of the fray.'
This riot is the blackest crime on the pages of American History, and the result of that favorite doctrine of that foul-hearted, slimy-mouthed Seward the irrepressible conflict,' and we presume that his followers are into an [in fact] ' irrepressible con-

Mith Giddings, Gerrit Smith and others lent their aid in, and urged on, this mongrel conspiracy, for which, they richly deserve, and should receive, the same fate that awaits the 'gallant Brown.' The Press, generally, North and South, are down

on the rebels, so far as we have been enabled to see. on the rebels, so far as we have been enabled to see, when we say Press North and South, we do not allude to those who know no other god but the deprivation of the rights of the people of the South of their interest, for, 'Mene, Mene, tekel Upharsin' has already been recorded against them; but we allude to those who are true to the whole country.—Southern Diamond, (') Dadeville, Alabama. Southern Diamond, (!) Dadeville, Alabama.

NO MERCY FOR JOHN BROWN.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter from 'a distinguished Southern gentleman to a friend in New York, in reply to a suggestion in favor of commuting Brown's sentence '—adding, 'It shows how Southern men feel on

Brown and his fellow-traitors have committed a grievous crime against Southern peace and life, against the happiness and mutual confidence of two races, against the integrity of our Union. Death is the least punishment for any one of these crimes. Shall it be omitted for an offender against all law? Do so, and Abolition would yell 'Craven' in our fast, the offent would be received our above more resulting to the control of t

Do so, and Abolition would yell 'Craven' in our ears, the effort would be repeated, our slaves would see it, and our peace be but for a moment.

Why is sympathy felt at the North for such a ruffian as Brown? Why is murder by him to be excused? Is it because it is for the down-trodden slave? Let us allow that plea, and where are we? He cannot be pardoned by the Governor without the Legislative action, and should not be with it.—He has staked his life upon his wicked scheme of lawless murder, rapine, and rebellion. He has lost—and must pay the forfeit!

Your heart will say, 'Amen.' You have let your generous impulse, to show Southern men magnanimous, make you forget that if we failed to be just, in order to be esteemed generous; we should lose character in the eyes of good men, and of God!

Excuse this hot-headed letter, as I fear you will term it. I do not want Brown's blood. I have no such feeling. If we could safely spare his wretched life I would be seed to be such that the second of the secon such feeling. If we could safely spare his wretched life, I would. But justice, not vengeance, requires his death, and without any feeling of compunction, but only from dread of his future and eternal state, I would, were it my official duty, unhesitatingly sign his death-warrant.

The 'chances' of a dissolution of the Union begin to taper off into the creation of a Southern States Asembly, to devise measures of self-protection against Abolitionism. Says the Washington Star:

That the Jouth can afford to live under a Government, the majority of whose subjects or citizens regard John Brown as a martyr and Christian hero, there than a murderer and robber, and act up to those sentiments, or countenance others in so doing, is a preposterous idea, as will be comprehended by all the North ere the end of the next session of Congress, in the course of which the chances are that, in pursuance of an address from nine-tenths of the Suthera Senators and Representatives, the Governors of the several slaveholding States will call together their reproducts. Lorislatures, to authorize nors of the several slaveholding States will call together their respectives Legislatures, to authorize
a regular election of a Southern-States Assembly,
charged with the duties of devising measures of selfprotection against Abolitionism, the Governments of
the Northern States being almost all of them in the
hands of those whose political teachings have hatched all the mischief brewing to the future of the integrity of the Union. In view of the great Northern unanimity in sympathizing with Brown and fellow-convicts, with the certain consequences of the
general manifestation of that sentiment, that such
action wil be taken by the South is the opinion of
almost every public man, of both parties, throughout the slaveholding States.'

We hope to assist in handing Mr. Brown to future generations as an abolition Republican, hung at Charlestown, State of Virginia, by Southern slaveholders. It would also afford us infinite atisfaction to add to the list the name of Joshua R. Giddings, as one who, if hving, could certify to the virtue of slave-grown hemp.—Canfield (S. C.) Sentinel.

**SATANIC ORTHODOXY ON JOHN BROWN.

There may be reasons of policy or expediency for commuting the settence. But we see nothing in the nature of the crime, or the circumstances attending its commission, unless Brown was insane, to call for clemency in the case. On the contrary, in the deed, the object, the long, cool, deliberate, malignant, murderous calculation and perpetration with which it was planned, the blood-thirstiness with which it was planned, the blood-thirstiness with which they murdered the first negro who fell into their hands, the pertinacity with which they held out when their inhuman designs were baffled, the slaughter of unoffending citizens, and the avowed purpose to ravage the country and usurp the governpurpose to ravage the country and usurp the government, there is every element that goes to constitute the highest crime known to the laws of God and ces that Gerrit Smith is now a raving lunatic in the

We discover, with great regret, that some of the most conservatives journals at the North, which have taken the true ground on other points, are now contending that Brown and his associates are proper subtaken the true ground on other points, are now contending that Brown and his associates are proper subjects for executive elemency. They say that a great and chivalrous State like Virginia might forgive a poor old fanatic like Brown and his comrades, now that they have been defeated, tried and condemned. What does this mean? Here are a company of men who make a midnight assault upon unarmed and unoffending citizens; they seize upon the government arsenal; they place deadly weapons in the hands of the negroes, and incite them to butcher their masters; they murder several persons; they are arrested, fairly tried, detended by counsel of their own choice, are convicted and condemned. Their guilt is not denied; nay, it is admitted to be complianted and aggravated; and yet, conservative journals appeal to executive elemency, and say let these men be pardoned! And why? Because their execution will excite abolition sympathy! And this is the logic of these whimperers. Here is a band of traitors, robbers and murderers; they have been convicted of their, crime; they deserve to die—but pardon them; let them loose upon society again, for, it is argued, if the majesty of law is vindicated—if justice is administered—abolition sympathy may be augmented!

In this whole matter, nothing has been more discouraging to us, nothing has given us more pain

mented!

In this whole matter, nothing has been more discouraging to us, nothing has given us more pain than the fact that some of the very men at the North upon whom we relied, and to whom we looked as the instruments by which we trusted Providence would except any term back the ride of fentile forms.

With respect to Brown, the insurrection

SLAYES.

MORSES.

ment, there is every element that goes to constitute the highest crime known to the laws of God and man. It is a moral wonder that any one, in his senses, who believes that a murderer ought to be put to die. In every intelligent Christian mind there is a sense of right and wrong, that for a moment may be obscured by sympathy with suffering, so that it fails to utter itself correctly when it speaks, but the scober judgment of the Christian world responds to the sentence which God and man have pronounced upon the murderer: 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.'

There are interests most awful to be contemplated, when we decide to extend sympathy and forgiveness to such crimes as this! Where is law, where is safety, where is virtue, where is the distinction between right and wrong, where the difference between reward and punishment, if we are to pardon these men? Is there any crime known to the laws, or any circumstances under which crime can be committed, or any antecedents or consequents of crime mitted, or any antecedents or consequents of crime that would call for the extremest punishment, which are not pre-eminently prosent in this case?

The Natural Rescut. The telegraph announces that Gerrit Smith snow a raving lunatic in the insane asylum at Utica. Can any one read this interest that Gerrit Smith snow a raving lunatic in the insane asylum at Utica. Can any one read this interest that Gerrit Smith snow a raving lunatic in the insane asylum at Utica. Can any one read this interest that the charles of chronic abolitionism has in his case speedily exhibited that the far abolitionism has in his case speedily exhibited that the far abolitionism has in his case speedily exhibited that the far abolitionism has in his case speedily exhibited that the natural result of chronic abolitionism has in his case speedily exhibited that the far abolitionism has in his case speedily exhibited that the natural result of thronic abolitionism has in his case speedily exhibited the tiestoff? That abolition

LOWER DELAWARE, Nov. 4, 1859.

With respect to Brown, the insurrectionist, all are agreed as to the wickedness of his bold attempt, and that quarter, by sternly upholding Law, and its solemn sanctions, are now contending that undeserved elemency should usurp the throne, and wrest the sword from the hand of righteous judgment.

If the abolition element at the North is so powerful that conservative men seek to conciliate it at such a price, then indeed may the most Union-loving men at the South begin to despair as to the possibility of its preservation.

From the Philadelphia Christian Observer. LOWER DELAWARE, Nov. 4, 1859.

at the South begin to despair as to the possibility of its preservation.

From the Philadelphia Christian Observer.

Who is responsible for this terrible drama?—this feedabi invasion of a peaceful community—this long meditated treason and plot to enlist thousands in a civil and servile war against the laws and government of their country? What might have been its borrible consequences, but for the ignorance of the conspirators respecting the condition and feelings of the slaves, and the tardiness of their fanatical alliest what the same of the construction of the slaves, and the tardiness of their fanatical alliest what we have the slaves, and the tardiness of their fanatical alliest of the slaves, and the tardiness of their fanatical alliest of the slaves, and the tardiness of their fanatical alliest of the slaves, and the tardiness of their fanatical alliest of the slaves, and the tardiness of their fanatical alliest of the slaves, and the tardiness of the thousands of gold and silver, expended for arms and ammunition, which had been brought and concealed near the place of this outbreak?

Is not the animus of this horrid tragedy inspired by an unscriptural dogms, that slaveholding is a crime, 'a sim,' u' an offence'? Is not the fanaticism of the conspirators the culminating point, the idevelopment of the malign spirit which has evered the bonds of Christian fellowship among brothera, created alienations, divided churches, and rent societies, formed to evangelize and bless the country and the world—and which is now seeking to control the powers of Church and State throughout the land?

THEHARPEN'S FERRY INSURRECTIONISTS.

We give such details of the trial of these miscreate as our columns will permit. It will be here to make the proposal of the control of the powers of Church and State throughout the fault of the magnitude of the rain wrough. If disuntent the proposal of the proposal

Outrageous. Dr. Cheever, of Brooklyn, who is so abjectly on his knees beseeching the British public for funds to sustain his abolition crusade, lectured on Tuesday in Charlestown before what purports to be a literary association. He seized the occasion to outrage his audience by full doses of their credit they did not listen with perfect composure to an outpour of treason at the base of Bunker Hill; but by unmistakable marks hurled buck upon the insulter, general and repeated expressions of their indignation. Not a few turned their backs on the impudent clerical brawler, and left the hall. This

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Tribune. JOHN BROWN'S COLORED REFUGEES IN

CANADA.

WINDSOR, UPPER CANADA, Nov. 6. 1859. As everything relative to 'Old John Brown' is now interesting, I would inform your readers that I have spent a few hours in Windsor, Upper Canada, with saven of the treater selected Wijner. have spent a few hours in Windsor, Upper Canada, with seven of the twelve colored Missourians who are now residing in that place. The other five are living about nine miles in the country. These make the twelve persons taken by Brown last January into Canada. As various reports are afloat concerning them, I wish to inform all parties that those living here are very industrious. Two of the seven are men. They 'team,' saw wood, and 'job round.'—One, a boy about twelve, helps around generally. Two of the women, who were field hands in Missouri last spring, on arriving at Windsor, hired, for \$4, an sere of land, and with a spade each, they actually spaded it, planted it with corn and pota-\$4, an scre of land, and with a spade each, they actually spaded it, planted it with corn and potatoes, and attended it well; this crop would challenge any crop I ever saw in Missouri, and not often beaten even in Kansas, where soil and climate are superior to most portions of this world; their potatoes are very fine—all dug and put up in secure manner in the garden back of their house, for winter; the corn, of which I brought some away, is beautiful. One of their houses has a small garden attached; they pay \$2 a month for this. In this attached; they pay \$2 a month for this. In this little garden they have grown some very fine onions, carrots, parsnips, and some extraordinary cabbages; the cabbages are taken up, put together, and covered thick with fodder or straw, rather neatly packed. They have amply sufficient corn, potatoes, &c., for winter. As to meet, they do without till they ed. They have amply sufficient corn, potatoes, &c., for winter. As to meat, they do without, till they have some fit to kill. They have three hogs growing finely, which they paid \$1 each for, and feed them on what they collect in swill from neighbors, &c. As to clothing, they are neat, with well patched articles. They say they have \$20 salted down. They informed me that, after being here a short time, they were burned out, losing all, or nearly all, of the useful articles given them by friends on their way, while escorted by that man whom they venerate. While I read aloud the sentence of Brown, with his speech from the paper, to them, oh! how affecting to see their tears and hear their sobs; two

ment to habits of industry and principles of virtues, and all became distinguished citzens in the communities in which they resided. One of the some became a Judge in one of the Courts of Ohio. One of the daughters had the honor of giving to one of our most flourishing New England colleges a President for twenty years, in the person of her son.

'Owen Brown, one of the sons, and father of the present Daptain John Brown, married a daughter of Gideon Mills, Esq., who was himself (Mills) an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and was intrusted with the command of the guard who had in charge a large portion of the prisoners comprising Burgone's army, thus proving that John Brown inherits his military spirit through a particitie ancestry. Soon after the marriage of Owen Brown, he removed with his family to Torringford, Connecticut, where the present Captain John Brown was born. While he was yet in infancy or early childhood, the parents returned to West Simsbury, and there rests returned to West Simsbury, and there retain retain from the second of the provided of the Cold Retain Retain the second of the provided of th

BROWN'S CONVERSATION WITH GOV.

WISE.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Richmond, Va., Oct. 29th, detailing incidents in relation to the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, gives a mere extended report of the conversation between John Brown and Gov. Wise than that at first received. He says:

I have heard Governor Wise questioned to-day regarding the statement circulated by the press, that Brown, in an impertinent manner, said to the Governor, 'If you have your opinions about me, I have my opinions about you,' was true. The Governor, 'If you have your opinions about me, I have my opinions about you,' was true. The Governor positively denied the truth of this statement; and, moreover, added that 'Old Brown,' during

their interview, never uttered a single word which was personally offensive to him. The Governor says that somebody in the crowd applied to Brown the epithet 'robber,' and that Brown retorted by saying, 'You' (alluding to the slaveholders) 'are the robbers.' And it was in this connection that he said, 'If you have your opinions about me, I have my opinions about you. At this time the Governor remarked to him, 'Mr. Brown, the silver of your hair is reddened by the blood of crime, and it is meet that you should eschew these hard allusions, and think upon eternity. You are now suffering from wounds which, perhaps, may terminate your existence; and should you perchance escape death from these causes, you will have to submit to a trial in the court which may involve that result. Your these causes, you will have to submit to a trial in the court which may involve that result. Your confessions are of a character which might well justify the presumption that you will be found guilty; and even now you are committing a felony under the laws of this State, by uttering sentiments like those you have just expressed. It is better you should turn your attention to matters concerning your eternal future than, be dealing in denunciations which can only injure you.'

nal future than, be dealing in denunciations which can only injure you.

Brown replied by saying, 'Governor, I have, from all appearances, not more than fifteen or twenty years the start of you in the journey to that eternity of which you kindly warn me; and whether my tenure here shall be fifteen months, or fifteen days, or fifteen hours, I am equally prepared to go. There is an eternity behind and an eternity before, and the little apock in the centre, however long, is but is an eternity behind and an eternity belore, and the little speck in the centre, however long, is but comparatively a minute. The difference between your tenure and mine is trifling, and I want to therefore tell you to be prepared. You all (referring to the slaveholders) have a heavy responsibility, and it behooves you to prepare more than it does me.' Such, as I gathered them from Gov. Wise, was the substance of the remarks on both sides. substance of the remarks on both sides.

> From the New York Tribune. NO CHANCE OF REPRIEVE.

Certain Northern papers convey the impression of a very general belief in John Brown's safety from execution. They assume that, for political or other reasons, Gov. Wise will be induced to show clemaney to this condemned man. Such ideas are here received with indignation. I certainly do not see any ground for hope in Brown's case. It is evident that any attempt to remove him alive from this town would fail. The people say that a regiment of sol-

From a notice of Brown, published in the Exeter News-Letter, we copy the following concluding paragraphs:—

cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. There they hear not the voice of the oppressor; the small and the great are there, and the servant is

Hampton Falls, Oct. 24, 1859.

AN IRREVERENT JUDGE ON TRIAL.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says that when Thomas Cunningham, Esq., of Beaver, Pa., went to Kansas, under an appointment as United States Judge, in passing through a settlement he met Old Osawatomie Brown, who had just arrived with half a dozen pro-slavery prisoners, captured while in arms to assail the free state settlers. Among them were several slaveholders, who were discharged by Brown, (as Gov. W ise promised to discharge Gerrit Smith.) with a lecture, as poor, ignorant devils, who knew no better; then, turning to the northern men with conthern principles, he pressled in the forward of the contract of the con southern principles, he remarked:—'As for you fellows, you ought to know better, having been brought up in the free north; I must ask the Lord what I shall do with you!' Whereupon the stern brought up in the free north; I must ask the Lord what I shall do with you! 'Whereupon the stern old man commenced praying to the Almighty, asking his aid, that he might so dispose of those prisoners as to best promote the free state cause, &c., in the midst of which Judge Cunningham, after vain attempts at restraining it, burst into a fit of laughter. In a moment Brown ceased praying, and, turning his piercing eyes upon the offender, remarked:—
'And if you don't stop laughing, I shall dispose of you, sir, without asking the Lord anything about it!' It is unnecessary to say that the honorable court resumed its accustomed grave demeanor, and that the subsequent proceedings of John Brown'a drumhead court-martial were marked with no levity, so far as Judge Cunningham was concerned.

their way, while searched by that man whom they reserrate. While read-aloud the seatence of Bayes, which is speech from the paper, to them, oh! how affecting to see their tears and heart their solve, and selecting the seatence of Bayes, and the seatence of Bayes, stones,' and they would have more than they could do to keep Slavery in Missouri, without extending it against the will of Kansas. The battle of 'Black Jack' and others, he was free to say, he thought had scared Missouri, and that was Gen. Lane's opinion. They did not report half the number killed, which they were ashamed to do, nor will it ever be known. I could repeat much that he said which showed a wonderful sagacity, and a bold, undaunted spirit. His whole demeanor was that of a well-bred gentleman, and his narratives were given with childlike simplicity. He feared nothing; for, said he, 'Any who will try to take me and my company are cowards, and one man in the right, ready to die, will chase a thousand. Not less than thirty guns have been discharged at me, but they only touched my hair. A man dies when his time comes, and a man who fears is born out of time.' It was the opinion been discharged at me, but they only touched my hair. A man dies when his time comes, and a man who fears is born out of time. It was the opinion of a physician here, a graduate of Harvard, that by his rolling eye he was insane, and that his future would prove it. There was, at times, a wildness, then a gloomy expression, noticeable; and I have no doubt that he was a monomaniae, as shown by his desperate resorts. Yet what millions homor him for courage and endurance! Who would not make a long journey to dress his wounds? If insane at all, it is by the wrongs of Slavery. The nation was not worthy of him. Tyranny is relentless as the grave, and its tools want a victim. Cowardice will hang him, but humanity will stand appalled at the sacrifice of such a victim to the cruel Moloch. The gods have made tyrants mad, ready for their destruction. The Slave Power will be brought to the judgment, and tried for almost every crime known to the race, and one 'count' will be inviting the violence of those who deem it a sacred duty to be as Joshua, in leading out those who are in chains. Let the trenches around the great Bastile be filled with the wounded and the slain; the sooner will truth scale the fortresses and beat down the oppressors. Let the poor, bereaved, wounded old man die in semming ignominy! It will only so seem in the present hour. Thousands and millions would coffin his bones, and will build him a monument imperishable as brass, and in a better age will associate his name with 'the faithful among the faithless found' to his convictions.

A MEMBER OF THE IOWA LEGISLATURE

Newly, who was one of the insurgents at Harper's Ferry, was a while since the slave of his oun father, in Virginia, by whom he was emancipated, and that Newly's wife and two children are still slaves.

From the N. Y. Tribune. THE EXPULSION OF MR. HOYT FROM CHARLESTOWN.

Sta: In order that the conduct of the people and authorities of the Town of Charlestown, Va., in re-cently expelling Mr. Jewett, of Frank Leslie's paper, and myself from that locality, may be perfectly expused and understood, I deem it proper to make a rief statement of the facts in the case.

My return from Boston to that town was heralded

the press, and the object of my visit announced, as before I reached there. My business was known be legitimate. I went back to do what was possible to rescue and recover the scattered effects of Capt. Brown, in order that the avails of the same Capt. Brown, in order that the avails of the same might be secured to his destitute and heart-stricken family. My business also related to the copies of the records in the other cases, intending to obtain and transmit them seasonably to counsel who were to argue the exceptions in the Court of Appeals. Because I was regularly associated in the trial, and known to be actively engaged in the defence of Brown and Coppie, no man had a right to accuse me, upon bare suspicion, without a particle of evi-dence to confirm it, of being an agent of 'Boston

I could not fail to observe, immediately upon my return, that, where I had formerly been treated with studious civility, I had now to meet the inhospitable frown; and where before I at least was permitted to pass without insult, I must expect offensive and opprobrious epithets, and denunciations not the least ilgar. I cannot say that I did not expect this, for, when first a sojourner in the town, I had concluded it was no genuine, but a forced civility, which al-lowed the counsel of John Brown to perform their sad duties unmolested. I saw a deep under-current of feeling smothered, for the time, by a desire to be rated fair, all ready, at the slightest breath, to burst into consuming madness. But, so long as their vic-tim lay in his prison-cell, waiting his fast-approach-ing doom, and the decision of the higher Court, I felt certain the 'chivalry of the Old Dominion' would attempt no bodily violence to his counsel,

I had expected the copies of the record would be ready for me to bear to Washington Saturday morning, but I failed to obtain them, and had concluded wait a later train, when the singular ' proclamation' of Mayor Green, (who, it will be remembered was Mr. Brown's counsel in the first instance,) fell into my hands. My surprise was great when a gentleman intimated that my case was referred to in that document, and that my friend, Mr. Jewett, was also included. I sought Mr. Jewett, and found him pondering over the extraordinary production. I informed him what I had heard, and after a debate as to whether two individuals, whose business vas so well known, and whose characters were privileged, had any right to take this 'notice to quit,'
Mr. J. sought Col. Davis, Chairman of the body constituted and authorized by this curious paper to act in the premises, and demanded to know if it had any reference to us. Col. Davis accompanied him my presence, and in answer to a direct interrogainly said it did. He further informed that, although aid-de-cump to Gov. Wise, and under instructions to preserve the peace, he had no force at his command upon which he could rely to protect us from the mob, which would certainly asmble the next day (Sunday). He was willing to lay down his life in our defence, but it could be of no avail, and conjured us, for our own sakes, and for the sake of the honor of the State of Virginia, and in consideration of the trifling personal incon-venience such a sacrifice would be to him, to leave

Although I had seen considerable excitement in the place during the first days of the trial and after-ward, I confess I never had seen anything like the wild foment in which the town was this afternoon Some spiteful enemy had set fire to a Mr. Tate's stable, and the over-zealous, fire-eating 'chiv-alry' who, from the time of our first advent in the and our efforts futile, and who had never ceased their causeless and ridiculous denunciations, eagerly took hold of the occasion to spread the report that they were 'Abolition emissaries' acting rections, who had set the torch to the wheat stacks and barns.

What I most feared was an attack on the jail, in

What I most feared was an attack on the jail, in which the 'military' would participate. I have some good reasons for believing that there was a band of organized desperadoes who, at one time, determined to force the jail, and lynch the prisoners. This was seasonably discovered, and prevented, by an officer in command. Now, if a mob, composed of a drunken and infuriate people, should assemble to drive obnoxious people out of the town with the genteel incidents of 'tar and feathers,' and not over fresh eggs, such a mob would be more than likely to make an attempt on that little prison-house: and, attempt on that little prison-house: and make an attempt on that little prison-nouse: and, by way of parenthesis, let me say, I think the gallows a pleasanter instrument of torture and death than the torments of a Virginia mob.

Deeming it no valor, but sheer foolhardiness to brave the populace, Mr. Jewett and I packed our bags, and quitted the municipality of Charlestown,

the County of Jefferson, and the gallant old Com-monwealth of Virginia. At this time I do not know whether my associate, Mr. Sennott, survived the Sabbath which ensued upon our departure, or not. Being an avowed political friend of the South, he knew how to 'cotton.' It is to be hoped that those who remain or go to serve John Brown in a legal capacity, may not meet the same sort of 'hospitality' and 'courteous' treatment which the 'chivalry' be

stowed upon
Yours truly, GEO. H. HOYT.
National House, Washington, Nov. 16.

WHAT IS THE CHIVALRY OF THE SOUTH? Charlestown (Va.) correspondence of the New York Tribune.

I think you will be able to understand it when I you of the manner in which a lady, to whom I before referred, once or twice, has been received in this half-civilized town. She came with no purposs beside that of imparting that comfort and sym-pathy which a woman can best give, to the prisoner Brown. Her visit was induced by a belief that Mrs. L M. Child would be in Charlestown before she could arrive, and that she would be able in many ways to assist that lady in whatever duties might have been confided to her. But Mrs. Child did not nave been connect to her. But all, come at all, in consequence, probably, of Brown's unwillingness to receive visitors from the North, who are sure to be looked upon with excessive suspicion, so this lady found herself alone. For two days she was subjected to rudeness which I could not have supposed it possible for any decent community to indict. The community of Charlestown, Virginia, however, is not decent. Her coming was the signal for renewed flastes of indignation on the part of the street strollers. An editor of one of the weekly prints urged the organization of a committee to warn her and all her party away, with threats of lynch-ing, in case hesitation should be shown. When, quietly, very quietly, triumphing over all difficulties, she gained access to the prison, there was talk of a mob, and I am confident that she herself was un aware of the dangerous position she was in. The Independent Democrat made its weekly appearance, and wreaked its little wrath in two articles, thus: and wreaked its little wrath in two artic

A woman by the name of Mrs. R. B. Spring, accompanied by her son, hailing from Eagleswood, N. J., arrived here on Saturday last, and requested the privilege of being allowed to act the nurse to Brown and his confederates in prison. The request was very properly denied by the Sheriff, he being of the opinion that the health of Brown & Co. was sufficiently cared for at the present for all arceins. the opinion that the health of Brown & Co. was suffi-ciently cared for at the present, for all practical purposes. We are sorry, sery, that the kind intentions and self-sacrificing devotion of Mrs. Spring has been so unceremoniously frustrated by a cruel denial, but e she will be able to survive the disappoint-ad that no damage by 'land or sea' will overtake her, but that she will return safely to her home, entirely convinced that Brown & Co. are safe in the entirely convinced that Brown & Co. are safe in the hands of the Sheriff, and all the conveniences extend-ed to them which the nature of the case, and the fa-

tality attending their diseases, will permit.

In justice to ourselves, all Yankees, of either sex, who cannot show a clean record, should be at once driven from our midst. Will we suffer ourselves to be insulted by their insolent presence? Our conscious security from the further machinations of these putiling and the suffer ourselves to be insulted by their insolent presence? ious wretches, both male and female, sh not induce us tolerate their presence for a moment. For ourselves, we would rather meet a band of Cohonor und protection, than we would any of the long-faced, pharisaical Abolitionists of the North. We confess to a supreme hatred for the whole of them, male and female.

not appear to assuage in any degree the anger of the crowd, whose coarse insolence was as freely displayed, as before. Mrs. Spring does not stand alone. A lady who preceded her was likewise treated, and, vory fortunately alone. very fortunately, showed an equal disregard for all that was said or done during her visit. Here is her benediction, pronounced after her departure:—

benediction, pronounced after her departure:—

'The wife of Judge Russell, of Boston, accompanied him here for the purpose of paying her respects to the marauder Brown. She was permitted to visit him in his cell, and we are informed that the meeting was of an affecting character; she embraced him as a martyr in the cause which she had deeply at heart, and her deep commiseration and sympathy for his fate quite overcame her ladyship, and she burst forth into a flood of agonizing tears. Strange sympathy this, for a scoundrel whose purpose was to place those of her own sex in Virginia in the power of the unbridled passions of cut-throats and villains! Her presence where upon such a mission—was doing violence to the feelings of our mothers, wives and sisters, and we are glad she made her stay but a short one.

From the New York Independent, Nov. 16.

BIOWEN

AID FOR THE FAMILY OF JOHN BROWN.

In his letter to Mrs. L. Maria Child, John Brown says:—

'I have at home a wife and three young daughters, they youngest but little over fire years old, the oldest nearly sixteen. I have also two daughters, they youngest but little over fire years old, the oldest nearly sixteen. I have also two daughters, they youngest but little over fire years old, the oldest nearly sixteen. I have a hoot daughters, they youngest but little over fire years old, the oldest nearly sixteen. I have a hoot be whose have both fallen near me here. There is also another widow, Mrs. Thompson, whose husband let here. Whether she is a mother or not, I cannot say. All these, my wife included, live at North Elba, Essex county, New York. I have a middle-aged son, who would have as much as he could do to carn a living. He was a most dreadful sufferer in Kansas, and lost all he had laid up. He has not enough to clothe himself for the winter comfortably. I have no living son, or son-in-law, who did not suffer terribly in Kansas.

'Now, dear friend, would you not as soon contribute for the value of the production of the production of the production of the prod

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. BROWN.

show that she is a woman worthy to be the wife of such a man. She is tall, large, and muscular, giving the impression at first sight of a frame capable of great strength and long endurance. Her face is grave and thoughtful, wearing even in this hour of her trial an expression of soberness rather than of sadness, as if, like her husband, she had long since learned how to suffer, and be calm. Her manner is singularly quiet and retiring, although her natural simplicity and modesty cannot hide the evident force of her character, and strength of will and judgment which have fitted her so long to be a counselor to her husband's enterprises, and a supporter in his upon the fact and its author. Our daties now are with and for the living. God and history will have with and for the living.

with and for the living. God and history will have a care for the dead.

She is a native of Whitehall, near Lake Champlain, and has been the mother of thirteen children; but, notwithstanding the cares of her numerous family, and her many privations and struggles independent of household burdens, she still appears as fresh and hale as if she were only now in the prime and vigor of the original, and with it, if

A NEWSPAPER CORRECTION.

She alluded, with subdued though evident emotion, to the wounds of her husband, and to the loss of her Watson and Oliver, who fell in the strug-But she made no such remark as that recent sattributed to her in a New-England newspaper, that four of her sons had already been slain, and she would be willing that all the rest of her family should be made a sacritice, if necessary, to the cause of Freedom.' These words, she said to me, could never possibly have fallen from her lips; for she had already felt too many griefs to court any fresh sacrifices; and she could not think, without pain, of any new death-stroke to her family. She pain, or any new death-stoke to would not shrink from any necessary trial or strug-would not shrink from any necessary trial or strug-gle when the hour came for it, but she could not on the first short notice that a practical way was look forward with composure to any further lessen-ing of her family, already too sadly broken. She etted that su ch a remark should have been put will be no difficulty in dis anmotherly words.

sorrows that she had been trained to bear them. While living in Ohio, four of her children died from dysentery, within eleven days, three of whom were carried to the grave together on the same day! She mentioned in this connection that her husband had always been a watchful nurse, and 'the chief caretaker of the children and of herself, during periods taker of the children and of herself, during periods the picture, and will they all be actual photographs or engravings?'

Third: 'How will you deliver the pictures?'

a church member ever since he was a boy; that he united, when 16 years of age, with a Congregational Church in Hudson, Ohio; and that on removing to Pennsylvania, thirty years ago, he transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church, with which he had since remained connected. She said that the religious element of his character had always been ruling motive of his life. He had always the ruling motive of his life. He had always observed religious exercises in his house with exemplary regularity. It had been for many years the custom of the family to read the Bible every morning, in regular course of chapters, each member reading in turn a verse. She said that her husband's familiarity with texts of Scripture was so great that he could detect almost the slightest misquotation of any passage, and that if a portion of a verse, in almost ny part of the Bible, was read or repeated to him he could immediately repeat the remainder. His conversation frequently abounded with Scripture conversation frequently texts, and his letters were always filled with them.

I asked if she knew what were his favorite passages, to which she replied :

them that are in hands as bound with them."

was always singularly self-denying. As an example, he never suffered himself or his fanily to wear expensive clothing. His standing admonition was, Let us save the money, and give to the poor. Day before vesterday, when some clothes were sent from New York to go in a box to her husband, among the articles was a new coat of fine, brown cloth, which, when it was shown to her she invested and Christian work of effecting the abolition of that er, until within the last few years, has taken ten or ALL VILLANIEL, which a a burning disgrace and perate that, in Kansas, he would sometimes go for days with scarcely a mouthful of food, and suffer violence, blood, and utter demoralization.

'Not for two years, but for twenty!

I wrote down these sentences a few moments after arrangements be made, due notice will be given they were uttered, and as I repeated them to her, she the daily papers of the city.

'For he has borne the yoke of the oppressed as if upon his own neck for these thirty years!'

She made several and repeated references to various newspaper accounts, in which her husband's character had been misrepresented. She had been pained to see him described as cruel, for, as she said, 'No man ever had a kinder heart. He is generous by nature. He has always aimed to impress his family for the benefit of the suffering family of Capt, Brown and those of his slaughtered sons and associates unless previously made.

The meeting held at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Saturday evening last, in aid of the suffering family of Capt, Brown and his associates are femilies of Lohn Brown and his nessociates was

faced, pharisaical Abolitionists of the North. We confess to a supreme hatred for the whole of them, male and female.'

I am happy to say that these contemptible exhibitions at last moved Judge Parker to a sort of tacit rebuke of them. He proposed to Mrs. Spring that she should visit the jail, escorted and introduced by him, in order that the capers of the populace might be checked. This was well of the Judge, but it did

'Now, dear friend, would you not as soo

fifty cents now, and a like sum yearly, for the relie I write this morning, on board a steamboat, a hasty account of a personal interview last evening with Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Capt. John Brown, now under sentence of death in Virginia, for having bravely failed in a brave deed.

I conversed with her during the entire evening. But only ten minutes' acquaintance is enough to show that she is a woman worthy to be the wrife of such a man. She is all, large, and muscular, giving

sum an exact copy of the original, and with it, it possible, John Brown's autograph. The proceeds The conversation, of course, was of the scenes at Harper's Ferry—both those which have already been enacted, and those which are shortly to follow. touchingly commends to our sympathies and care Suitable acknowledgment of funds received an

applied will be made from time to time through the columns of The New York Tribune. The pho tographs can be sent by mail, as music is sent, at the expense of a stamp, which may be inclosed with the order. Address me at New York.

THADDEUS HYATT. New York, Nov. 14, 1859.

THE JOHN BROWN FUND.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune :the old man's photographs the moment the numberly words.

She said that she had been so long accustomed to

First: 'Mr. Hyatt, how can you get so many auto

I adverted, in alluding to Capt. Brown's religious pinions, to the common report that he was an Old ischool Presbyterian. She replied that he had been church-member ever since he was a box. I reply: The autographs will be photographic nations office. They will all be photographs, and not engravings. Subscribers through the country will receive theirs by mail, unless otherwise ordered. The pictures will be delivered on the principle of first come, first serve; 'the earliest orders will be first filled.

New York No.

New York, Nov. 15, 1859.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1859.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Nov. 1st, the following Resolution was adopted :-

Resolved. That it is recommended to the friends impartial freedom throughout the F He had a great many; but one was, Remember case of the execution of Capt. John Brown, now or How nobly his life has proved his deep-hearted trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical ympathy for the slave!

In his habits of living, his wife testified that he had been may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities—whether by public meetings cloth, which, when it was shown to her, she immediately pronounced too gay for her husband to wear.

It was accordingly sent back; and last evening there sectional heart-burnings and conflicts, which power-sectional heart-burnings and conflicts, which powercame in return a coarser coat, which would better suit his taste, and which the brave old Puritan might not think too good for him to put on! He never in his life has used tobacco or ardent spirits, and nev- more comprehensively described than as 'THE SUM O His mode of living has been so rigidly tem- ful curse to the whole country, and by the spec-

This recommendation has been widely copied b I referred incidentally to the design upon Harper's

Ferry as having been premeditated for two years, to
which she indignantly replied:

The Committee leave the mode and hour of observed which she indignantly replied: appeal is not to abolitionists in special, but to all who "Not for two years, but for twenty years for some opportunity to free the slaves; we had all been waiting, with him, the proper time when he should put his resolve into action; and when, at last, the enterprise of Harper's Ferry was planned, we all thought that the time had now come. Mr. Brown was sanguine of success; we all were equally confident; he had no idea, nor had any of the family, that the experiment would result in defeat; we all looked to it as fulfilling the hopes of many years!"

As Ilistered to this Levald path talls helf explains. The object of it is to make a strong moral demonstration that shall powerfully anyress the South, and to gather up and concentrate the feelings and sympathies engendered by the occasion into a live thunderbolt, to be hurled with divine assistment when the properties of all our national troubles, perils, and the reatment is all powerfully anyress the South, and to gather up and concentrate the feelings and sympathies engendered by the occasion into a live thunderbolt, to be hurled with divine assistment when the properties of all our national troubles, perils, and threatment is a like the south, and to gather up and concentrate the feelings and sympathies engendered by the occasion into a live thunderbolt, to be hurled with divine assistment when the properties of all our national troubles, perils, and threatment is a properties. As I listened to this, I could not help half exclaiming, 'What heroic words! What a man! What the ttragic event of the day. Should the necessary

man ever had a kinder heart. He is generous by nature. He has always aimed to impress his family with a spirit of benevolence. He has always taught his children to be unselfish; to act always for others before acting for themselves. His sympathies for the poor and the oppressed have always been too easily excited.

The meeting near at the Irental Paragraph and Stoney, was the suffering families of John Brown and his associates, was a most significant and cheering indication of the wonderful change going on in public sentiment at the North, favorable to the cause of universal emorgipation. asily excited.

I inquired as to his habit of carrying firearms
about his person. She said that since the many
threats upon his life during and since his efforts in
erally, and in a very unpropitious state of the threats upon his life during and since his efforts in Kansus, he had carried a revolver, but never before.

IS HE INSANE?

IS HE INSANE?

IS HE INSANE? I then put the question which I had been chiefly solicitous to ask—'It is the common talk of the newspapers that Capt. Brown is insane. What do you say to that opinion?'

MEETING IN AID

FAMILY OF JOHN BROWN. The meeting in Tremont Temple on Saturday evening, gathered in response to the invitation addresses

to those sympathizing with the family of John Brown

Mr. John A. Andrew, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. Jacob M. Manning. and Mr. Wendell Phillips. They were present, with the exception of Rev. George H. Hepworth, whose who occupy it, touching the subject matter of the absence was explained by the following card, which appeared in the Transcript on Saturday afternoon, were two sides to the question whether John Brown's and subsequently in the Gazette :-

great emphasis, when I was invited to speak, on the fact that my opinions would contradict the spirit of the meeting. I supposed there would be speeches on both sides of the subject, and it was understood individuality, they will each present such aspect of individuality, they will each present such aspect of

lic no such impress
I deem this so speak at all.

at the meeting, came on the platform at 71 o'clock, do Emerson, in the cause of God and humanity. accompanied by the Rev. Rollin H. Neale, Rev. J. (Applause.) Standing in the valley of the shadow of M. Manning, and Mr. Wendell Phillips. At the con- death, -looking, each man, from himself toward that clusion of the prayer by Rev. R. H. Neale, Mr. infinite and eternal centre of life and love and power, Ralph Waldo Emerson ascended the platform, lean- the Infinite Father,-all differences between us moring on the arm of Mr. Charles W. Slack, and was received with immense applause. A carefully prepared verbatim report of the speeches made on this sorrow, which has fallen like a pall upon many famiceasion will be found below.

ollowing remarks :-

Ladies and Gentlemen, -Before proceeding to the dence of God, I pray may be overruled for that good other exercises and offices of this meeting, I doubt which was contemplated and intended by John Brown not that it will be entirely accordant with the feel- himself. But this is not my occasion for words. I ings of you all, as it certainly is with the proprieties have only to invite you, friends, to listen with affect and solemnities of an occasion like this, that the au- tionate interest and feeling hearts to what you shall dience should first unite in a solemn act of religious bear from hence to-night, and by practical sympathy worship. To that end, I invite you to join in prayer and material aid, help to assuage those sufferings and with Reverend Doctor Neale.

DR. NEALE'S PRAYER. Let us unite in prayer. Oh God, we rejoice that thou art ever nigh; that though Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, dwelling in light which no man can apthere will be a committee appointed this evening, for proach unto, thou art yet not far from every one of us. that we may ask counsel of Him whose wisdom is Infinite, who is ready to guide us in the rath of duty, and to prepare us to meet every repath of duty, and to prepare us to meet every re-sponsibility that rests upon us. We rejoice that in our weakness, we may lean upon Divine strength, our weakness, we may lean upon Divine strength, and out of thy fulness receive even grace for grace. We rejoice that thou art ever present with all those that call upon thy name in sincerity and in truth; that thou art present to guide by thy counsel, to lead by thy care, and supply abundantly all our needs, according to the riches of thy glory, in Christ Jesus. We pray, Oh God, that thou will be with the present to guide by the counsel of the property of the riches of the glory, in Christ Jesus. We pray, Oh God, that thou will be with the present constitutions from any part of the neighboring countries. In an equested, also, to call attention to the processes of Capt. Brown are to be placed on sale in a short time,—the profits of which will go to the benefit of Mr. Brown's family. I am also requested by a gentleman of this city, to say that he has caused by the present constitutions from any part of the neighboring countries. us on the present occasion; guide us in the proceedings of the present occasion; guide us in the proceedings of the present meeting. We pray especially for him who has so extensively excited the public sympathy and approbation. We render thanks to thee for the noble spirit of generosity and of fidelity and of bravery which he has manifested, and his card, on which the document is printed.] It has the decreasement of this city, to say that he has accurately a guide us in the proceeding the address of Capt. John Brown to the Virginia court, upon the reception of his death sentence, to be printed in this neat form for preservation.

[The speaker here exhibited a large illuminated card, on which the document is printed.] It has the additional attraction of a fee with the decreasement of the state of the and of bravery which he has manifested, and his card, on which the document is printed.] It has the additional attraction of a fac-simile of the signature that he is sustained in the present trying hour by a consciousness of having acted in accordance with his sense of obligation to God; and we pray that he may be sustained to the last. May he enjoy the light of thy presence and thy sustaining power, and a hope full of immortality, looking forward to a world where there is no sin, no suffering, no opposite of any kind. We pray for his family, Of God! We rejoice to feel that thou art with them:

I have now, ladies and gentlemen, the pleasure of introducing to you the Bey. Mr. Mayning of Beston. God! We rejoice to God! We rejoice to feel that thou art with them; that in this hour of their suffering and sorrow, they may have communion with thee, and we pray that speech of er. J. M. Manning, of the old south they may have a rich experience of thy goodness, of thy love, of the consolation of thy goodness, of thy love, of the consolation of thy grace. We pray that thou wilt be with them especially in the scenes of intense suffering which they now anticipate. Oh, be thou their guide, be thou their consolation, thou made in regard to the objects which have called us children should be rid of this great national curse of scenes of life, are in thy control. scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subserving the wisest and most omniscient purposes. The Lord reigneth, and we will ever rejoice. Be with us in the proceedings of the present meeting, and prepare us for all the duties of life, and for the subserving the wisest and to the great and the great and the great and to the great and to the great and the great and to the great and the gre enjoyment of life hereafter; and to thy great and which we are to express sympathy for the family of ican slavery. There is another parallel in these two

drew said : occasion, I am here present to occupy the simple and verse religious sentiments who may be in the audience, ers in Boston; some of them are named,—names that inarduous duties of chairman. They do not impose __I suppose we could each leave the little gifts we had we love and honor now. It was said that these had upon me the office of speech, and I hardly deem it consistent with the proprieties of the position I hold. It simply is incumbent upon me to say a single word is all affirmative, so far as this is concerned,—and if by way of explanation, of the order and arrangement there is a negative, there is not an instinct of my huand principles of this meeting, and to present to you manity but it cries out, and tells me not to be on the distinguished and eloquent friends who have comthat side. I suppose, from what I have heard, that, plied with the invitation of the committee, and are so far as religious sentiment is concerned, I am more here preent to address this audience. Many hearts nearly in sympathy with that prisoner in Charlestown take not, Samuel Adams was the chairman-to is were touched by the words of John Brown, in a recent jail, Virginia, than perhaps others who may address

the youngest but little over five years old, the oldest our devotions this evening. You have expressed your our devotions this evening. You have expressed your whose husbands have both failen near mo here. Them whose husbands have both failen near mo here. Them is also ther widow. Mrs. Thompson, whose husbands have a middle-aged son, who has been, in some degree, a cripple from his childhood, who would have as much as he could well do to earn a living. He has not enough to clothe himself for the winter comfortably.'

Harper's Ferry, those who fell there and those who The act of John Brown was not one to which I

I pause not now to consider, because it is wholly the battle at Harper's Ferry, have a right to call upon plause.) I remember that it is something which us who have professed to believe, or who have in any the committee the following note :-

pression that these who were to speak favored the whole movement, whereas I am severely opposed to it. Feeling that I should be out of harmony with the meeting, I remain away ng, I remain away.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

The gentlemen who invited Mr. Hepworth and the other poverty and distress, was largel and quite enthusiastic.

other gentlemen who are present to-night, to occupy enthusiastic. understood, and it is quite a misfortune either to them or Mr. Hepworth, or to all, that they did not succeed in that instance. This platform is entirely free from the expression of any sentiment on the part of those wife and children should be left to starve or not A Card. I wish to correct a slight error concerning the speech I was to have made at the Temple to-night.

(Long continued applause.) On that issue I expect no considerable acrimony of debate between the gentlemen of extreme orthodoxy and of extreme het-(Long continued applause.) On that issue I exe to-night.

The advertisement does me great injustice. I laid erodoxy whom I shall have the honor hereafter to individuality, they will each present such aspect of that I would assume the negative.

The advertisement, however, conveys to the pub-I deem this sufficient reason for declining to eak at all.

G. H. HEPWORTH.

Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

ic case, as occurs to them. It will not compare to the many platform consets to the man ic case, as occurs to them. It will not compromi by the prayer of the Rev. Dr. Neale, and it will not compromise the Rev. Mr. Manning that he works to Mr. John A. Andrew, who was chosen to preside night side by side and hand in hand with Ralph Wallies, whose hearts fail, whose affections are lacerated. Mr. John A. Andrew opened the meeting with the and whose hopes are crushed-all of hope left upon earth destroyed by an event which, under the Prothose griefs. Among other instrumentalities for the aid of the family of Mr. Brown and those of his im-

And we rejoice, Oh God, that the together; for if I had understood the objects of the slavery, then no one will refer, except with pride and And we rejuce, our controls that the trying meeting as they seem to have been understood by the are in thy control. The events which reputeman whose note has just been read, I should gentleman whose note has just been read, I should And there will come forth some other Daniel Web-John Brown. (Applause.) And I suppose that if cases. It is amusing to read the journals of that early there were a destitute family in Boston, and I should day, especially those in the interest of the English At the conclusion of Dr. Neale's prayer, Mr. An- take my little basket of provisions, and go to relieve Government, about the year 1770, and to see the cathat family, and should there meet the distinguished rious explanations which they give of the outbreak in Ladies and gentlemen:—Obedient to the commands gentlemen who are on the stage this evening, and who King street. They say that it was attributable to nged the meeting on this are to speak to you, or if I should meet others of adyou this evening, and in this respect may number with 'I have at home a wife and three young daughters, myself that honored minister of Christ, who has led in for, said they, in substance, we deplore this outbreak winter comfortably.'

John Brown and his companions in the conflict at the main we shall agree.

are to suffer upon the scaffold, are victims or martyrs could have advised him. If he had come to me while to an idea. There is an irresistible conflict (great ap-plause) between Freedom and Slavery, as old and as whether he should go forward or not, I should have immortal as the irrepressable conflict between right and wrong. They are among the martyrs of that conflict.

I should have said to him, 'You will be performing an unlawful, a fool-hardy, a flict.' And yet, when I make this remark, I remember that we have fillibusters who go to Central outside of the duty or the thought of this assembly America to liberate those living under Spanish tyto-night, whether the enterprise of John Brown and ranny, as they call it; and it seems to me that if our his associates in Virginia was wise or foolish, right or General Government winks at their iniquity, it has wrong; I only know that whether the enterprise it of no right to pounce upon John Brown for what he has was the one or the other, John Brown himself of done, because he is a weak man, alone, and because right. (Applause.) I sympathize with the man. I he has meddled with something which affects the sympathize with the idea, occause I sympathize with relations of political parties. I could not have advis-and believe in the eternal right. They who are dependent upon him, and his sons and his associates in place, I stand before it wondering and admiring (aphas been revolving in his mind for years, until his manner or measure taught, the doctrine of the rights of man as applied to the colored slaves of the South, he is not insane. I believe he is a good man, and while we have humane instincts, and conceine within to stand by them in their bereavement, whether those has been doing that which he thought was right;

We may become men of distinction, and providence within the thought was right; husbands and fathers and brothers were right or and the only explanation I can now give is, that he wrong. (Applause.) And therefore we have met has been the instrument of Providence in this. The el together, and assist cach other in the distinguished speaker who is to follow me would call presence of this tyrant. arrangement and apportionment of means for the purit desiiny : I should prefer to call it God, my heavpose of securing to those widowed and bereaved wives | enly Father, who has used this man, John Brown, as and families the necessities of mere mortal existence, His sword, to inflict a wound on the Slave Power, which the striking down of husbands and sons and Whatever we may say of it, he has been possess brothers has left them bereft of. The committee for by some power higher than man's. As I view this evening had invited to address you the Rev. Mr. it, he is God's finger coming forth in the halls of the Manning, Mr. Raiph Waldo Emerson, and Mr. Wendell Phillips. Added to these gentlemen was the the wall those mysterious, yet appalling words, at Rev. George H. Hepworth. Mr. Manning, Mr. Emwhich the monarch trembles, and turns pale on his erson, and Mr. Phillips are here to speak for them- throne. While we are here this evening, knowing selves. Mr. Hepworth has addressed to a member of that our wives—if not present—and our little ones, stay safely in our homes, there are mothers in the Southern States, whom the Providence of God has Bosros, Nov. 19.

Bosros, Nov. 19.

Bosros, Nov. 19.

Bosros, Nov. 19.

Southern States, whom the Providence of God has made the wives of slaveholders,—innocent of this great question of the day, because I feel that the advertisement in the papers has compromised my position. It does not tell that truth which is of prime importance to me, that both sides of the question were to be discussed. It gives a decided important of the present circumstances; and these wives and there will be with your blank to provide the with your fall with the present circumstances; and there will be with your blank to provide the with your blank to provide the with your fall with the with th

protected from the invader. And they will go to be protected from the investment of the pillows, knowing that their patrolled by an armed police. This is the condition of the Southern States; verily, the tyrant trembles, and turns pale in the midst of his -

It has seemed to me that we might, perhaps, get a juster view of this transaction by comparing it with a parallel case, lying back two or three genera history—the Boston Measure of March the bib, 17 Then it was a black man sacrificing his life in behilf of oppressed white men. Here it is a white men of oppressed white in behalf of enslaved black me, Crispus Attucks, not a citizen of Boston, but of Mid. dlesex County, came to this city when the inha were full of terror, greatly excited by the preser two regiments of British soldiers; and on t of March th, there was an outbreak in King street now State atreet, headed by Crispus Attucks, which resulted in his own death and that of several of his comrades, at the hands of the British soldiery. Now, if I been living at that time, and Crispus Attucks had come to me, and asked my advice in regard to the matter, I could not have advised him to it. (Laughter.) I should have said to him, Refrain, restrain your feeling. I think that Samuel Adam and John Adams and John Hancock and Joseph Warren-one of his eulogists afterwards-would have given him the same advice, had he come to them for it beforehand; and I believe that few if any histe ans have commended that outbreak in King street. have never seen a full and thorough endorse it in itself considered. But after the event, they had a funeral; and the citizens of Boston marched at abreast through the streets, the carriage following and they carried Crispus Attucks and his fellow tims to the middle burying-ground, now overlooker by the Athenaum, and over their remains erect. ed a stone, and on it carved this inscription

· Long as in freedom's cause the wise contend. Dear to your country, shall your fame exten While to the world the lettered stone shall t How Caldwell, Attucks, Gray and Mayerick And when the anniversary of that tragedy came

round-the fifth of March-they observed it in the

Old South Church, still standing. (Applause.) Then was an oration, and the wounded surv massacre were present on the stage, in that 'sage tuary of freedom,' and a collection was taken in the behalf. And so it grew to a custom. And the last public address that Joseph Warren ever made, a few weeks before the battle of Bunker Hill, was on that or casion, when he was surrounded by British soldiery some of them standing in the pulpit with him, telling him to desist. But he spoke on like a man, (applause, and they did not dare to touch a hair of his hea And when the Declaration of Independence was pro mulgated, they changed that celebration, in honor of the event, from the fifth of March to the fourth of July. (Applause.) Thus it is that we have come to have our annual oration on the fourth of July, which has given us so many excellent orations,-Union saving, - which of latter years have made our City Fathers so much pleasant work, all growing out of that same Boston massacre, to which I could not have advised the leader, if he had come to me before hand, (Laughter.) Even Daniel Webster has said that from that moment,' the moment when the blood of those men stained the pavement of King street, 'we may which is more remote, and therefore that John Brown will suffer the sentence which has been pronour exultation, to the battle of Harper's Ferry, (Applause, And they appointed a committee-of which, if I mistercede with the Governor, that those two regiments of British soldiers might be removed from the city; we regret that it has taken place; we fear that there will be other outrages of the same kind, if the incit ment is not taken out of the way. Our people are very much excited, and their conscience wake in this matter; and if you would not see this affair repeated many times, you must remore t soldiers. And, after a great deal of chaffering and hesitating, the Governor complied with the request, and thus the inhabitants were pacified. Now we be lieve that they located the responsibility where belonged. We believe that it was the presence of those regiments of British soldiers, and not a few hot-headed ministers, who were chargable with the outbreak on King street. And just so we say with regard to this affair at Harper's Farr. The jostnals in the interest of the Slave Per a few Northern fanatics, who have roused up the baser passions of men ; and they say that see are response sible for the bloody acts of John I own and his asso ciates. But we say no, -the regiments are to bla The Slave Power itself, standing up there in all its deformity and wickedness in the sight of Northern consciences,-that is the cause, (applause,) and then the responsibility belongs. The wise man omon-what does he say of oppression? He says that it 'maketh a wise man mad.' It does; and it will make others like John Brown, if it is not is ken out of the way. It stands there a continual us. (Applause.) We may become men of distinction, like John Brown of Osawatomie, and Providence will use us to write ominous inscriptions in the And now it occurs to me, before I sit down to give

way to those whom I know you are waiting to hear, insemuch as I have alluded to the removal of the great primal cause of these outbreaks, - to speak of the spirit n which we should endeaver to remove the evil of American slavery out of the land. I do not wish to speak unkindly of any who have labored in this glorious cause of freedom, and I will not. But is ther not room to suppose, my friends, that we have not manifested enough of that spirit of love which is so powerful in all reformatory undertakings? I do not take back my words; I would not have any man

of Eva and little creati came into her any bei Miss Ophe going to h naughty?' liberate the I remember themas ove Oh! that eyes.' And tions upon unto thee, when in the like thund midst of it a musical as me all ye give you re have an op towards ou in danger; their firesi the time for which the be bridged · I love you dered ; I But you are It is a sin. to show you national sin as much as over this m in-hand in great evil manfully right, yet i ry from th use influer sult ultim which we p be done in to the fath frustrated, flect, as Jo

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ved black men, on, but of Midthe inhabitants the presence of on the evening in King street, Attucks, which eral of his comery. Now, if I s Attucks had regard to the him, Refrain, iamuel Adams k and Joseph is—would have ne to them for if any histori-King street. 1 enduraement of event, they had marched six age following; his fellow vie-ow overlooked remains erectcription :-extend:
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averick fell.

erved it in the plause.) There in that sanctaken in their . And the last er made, a few was on that octh him, telling en, (applause,) r of his head. dence was proon, in honor of to the fourth e have come to or July, which tions, - Unionnade our City rowing out of could not have e before hand. said that from blood of those

tragedy came

reet, 'we may re.' And so I Brown-if he he Virginians te fear that a and a more at the immeoverpower that at John Brown en pronounced t event should cound; and so ury hence, our tional curse of with pride and y. (Applause.) om the event. the time when and earth,

end of Amerel in these two ls of that early the English to see the cu-he outbresk in attributable to i,-names that hat these had , and encour-ed in the mob le of Boston ? and they wen nough to hold South Church. hich, if I misirman—to inrom the city; this outbreak, fear that there if the inciteur people are ould not see ist remove the

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the request,

Now we bene presence of nd not a few ble with that we say with r. The jour-er ascribe it to sed up the batoe are responand his asso-are to blame. here in ali its t of Northern se,) and there se man Sol-m? He says It does; and f it is not taa continual a temptation cience within of distinction, d Providence ptions in the

ing to hear, k of the spirit re the evil of to not wish to d in this glo-But is there we have not which is so which is so ngs? I do nave any man so, in holding system. But t we are man-of malignity If we love

ings; but let

us guard that feeling of hatred. My friends, you know how it is with the mother when she corrects wayward child. You can see the tear in her her wayward face is full of affectionate emotion, while she is faithful to correct that child. So with

the father when he rebukes his son-he weeps and iaments in his heart. Let us remember the story of Eva and Topsy. The abuse which that strange little creation received from her owners before she same into the hands of St. Clair, did not make her any better, but worse; nor did the lecturing of Miss Ophelia accomplish the result. It was Eva. going to her and saying- Topsy, you say nobody ares for you-I care for you-why will you be so paughty? Faithfulness mingled with love, generos ity and kindly interest breathed through her efforts to hiberate that little one from her wicked whims. And I remember that when our Saviour uttered his ana emas over the city of Jerusalem, he wept, saying, Oh! that thou hadst known, but it is hid from thine eres.' And when he was pouring forth those maledic tions upon the heads of the Pharisees, saying- Woe unto thee, Chorazin, wee unto thee, Bethsaida,'-or when in the midst of that storm, while his words fell derbolts upon their devoted heads, in the midst of it all we hear the voice of love and compassion, musical as the tones of an Æolian harp- Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' It seems to me, my friends, that we have an opportunity, now, to exercise this generosity towards our fellow-citizens of the South. They are in danger; they tremble; they fear for their homes, their firesides, their families, their lives. Now is the time for us to endeavor to devise some means by which the chasm that separates us from them may he bridged over, so that we may go to them and say, I love you; I do not wish to see your families murdered; I do not wish to destroy your property. But you are engaged in a great sin, American slavery. It is a sin. We must lift up our voices like a trumpet to show you that it is sinful. But we love you; it is a national sin; its roots are in Northern soil (applause) as much as in Southern soil. Let us reason together over this matter. And now help us; let us work handin-hand in endeavoring to remove from our country this great evil and curse.' While we labor in this spirit manfully, truthfully, faithful to justice and to the right, yet remaining fraternal all the while, if we can unite these two elements in one effort to remove slavery from the land, then it seems to me that we shall use influences which, under God's blessing, shall result ultimately in the accomplishment of that for which we pray and labor. And though it should not be done in our time, though we should be gathered to the fathers, and our enterprise should seem to be frustrated vet when we law our heads low we can reflect, as John Brown to-night in his lonely cell may reflect, and as his widow we fear that is to be, and his children and friends may reflect-I say we can all feed our courage with the reflection that

'They never fail who die In a great cause. The block may soak their gore; r heads may sodden in the sun; their limb Be strung to city gates and castle walls. But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

At the conclusion of Mr. Manning a remarks, Mr. Andrew said : I think the interior of the Old South Church has been extensively remodelled, and I believe the pulpit in which Warren spoke has been removed and replaced by a new one; yet I think the spirit of Joseph Warren sometimes at least revisits those ancient walls, sacred to liberty; and that we have heard an echo of his voice to-night. (Applause.) From the Old South Church we will turn our eyes to the battleground of Concord. When the monument was inaugurated which marks the spot consecrated by bloodshed a garland from his muse upon its shaft, and the first stanzas may not be inappropriate as his introduction:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood Their flag to April's breeze unfurled— Here once the embattled farmers stood, And fired a shot heard round the world.'

That noet and that writer needs no introduction by roduce to you Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

one so humble as I to a Boston assembly. I now in-SPEECH OF MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON. extreme curiosity in all parts of the republic, in regard to the details of his history. Every anecdote is eagerly sought, and I do not wonder that gentlemen ind traits of relation readily between him and themselves. One finds a relation in the church, another in the profession, another in the place of his birth. He was happily a representative of the American republic. Captain John Brown is a farmer, the fifth in descent from Peter Brown, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower, in 1620. All the six have been farmers. His grandfather, of Simsbury, in Connecticut, was a clain in the Revolution. His father, largely interested as a raiser of stock, became a contractor to supply the army with beef, in the war of 1812, and our plain John Brown, then a boy with his father, was present and witnessed the surrender of General Hull. He cherishes a great respect for his father as a man of strong character, and his respect is probably just. For himself, he is so transparent that all men see him through. He is a man to make friends wherever on earth courage and integrity are esteemed; (applause) -the rarest of heroes, a pure idealist, with no byends of his own. Many of you have seen him. and every one who has heard him speak has been impressed alike by his simple artless goodness, joined with his sublime courage. He joins that perfect Puritan faith which brought his fifth ancestor to Plymouth Rock, with his grandfather's ardor in the Revolution. He believes in two articles-two instruments, shall I say -the Golden Rule, and the Declaration of Independence (applause); and he used this expression in versation here, 'Better that a whole generation of men, women and children should pass away by a vioeat death, than that one word of either should be violated in this country.' There is a Unionist-there is a strict constructionist for you! (Applause and laughter.) He believes in the Union of the United States, he believes in the Union of America, and he conceives

poor, I have done no wrong, but right.' It is easy to see what a favorite he will be with history, which plays such pranks with temporary reputations. Nothing can resist the sympathy which all elevated minds must feel with Brown, and through them the whole civilized world; and, if he must suffer, he

that the only obstruction to the Union is slavery, and

for that reason, as a patriot, he works for its abolition.

The Governor of Virginia has pronounced his eulogy

a a manner that discredits the moderation of our

timid parties. His own speeches to the Court have

aterested the nation in him. What magnanimity,

and what innecent pleading, as of childhood! You

member his words- If I had interfered in behalf of

the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called

freat, or any of their friends, parents, wives or chil-

dren, it would all have been right. No man in this

court would have thought it a crime. But I believe

that to have interfered as I have done, for the despised

and courage he has ever met. Is that the kind of a LYDIA MARIA CHILD'S REPLY TO GOV. encrosched more and more upon the liberties of the Pres States. Our inherent love of law and order,

hands, but they had better never have been born. robbery and treason were, to his own consciousne Judge, who knows that laws are for the protection of You have threatened to trample on the Constitu Connecticut, or New York, or Massachusetts, for a wit- gress, from which I copy the following: connecticut, or New York, or Massachusetts, for a witness, it wants him for a witness? No; it wants him
for a party; it wants him for meat to slaughter and
eat. And your habeas corpus is, in any way in which
it has been, or, I fear, is likely to be used, a nuisance,
it wants him for meat to slaughter and
might as well attempt to stop the wind. This Government might send its troops, but they would run
over them like a berd of buffalo. Let the work once

Mr. Andrew -Added to the words which Concord When you thus boasted that you and your boote ty dollars to add to the treasury of the evening. sent them to arrest your invasion of a neighboring

obliges us to defer Mr. Phillips's speech until our straint.'

next number.]-Ed. Lib.

Andrew claimed their attention. He said that the arguments upon the writ of error in Brown's case were made on Thursday. Every legal mind knew that such errors existed in the indictment as would secure a reversal of the judgment, if the case were freed from its present excitements. He spoke of the Court of Appeals as the highest of Virginia, and of the counsel, Messrs. Chilton and Greene, as among the ablest lawyers in the South. There had sel to defend these men.

Mr. Phillips here interrupted, to state an incident which he had heard. The wife of one of the counsel who went to Virginia, learning that he had gone to Charlestown, wrote to him, saying,—'I fear for you—you may not return to me—but do your duty. I had rather be the widow of a brave man than the wife of a coward.' [Great applause.]

only declined to argue the writ of error before the Court of Appeals because his other engagements would not allow him to give his mind to it with that entire-

mality. he is not on the same plane with Jesus, Paul, Peter prosperous and powerful of the States. and John, the weapons of whose warfare were not In your letter you suggest that such a scheme as

the whole civilized world; and, if he must suffer, he must drag official gentlemen into an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings. (Applause.) Indeed, it is the reduction ad absurdum of alavery, when the Governor Virginia is forced to have a man whom he desired as a voyage. Quite a number of his continual, and constantly-increasing aggressions of the reductio ad absurdum of slavery, when the Goverfected by the sea voyage. Quite a number of his
continual, and constantly-increasing aggressions of
the Slave-Power. The Slave-States, in their desperate
the reason intimated in his recently published letter
the reason intimated in his recently published letter
efforts to sustain a bad and dangerous institution, have

him by any higher standard than its own.

and courage, he has ever met. Is that the kind of a man the gallows is built for? It were bold to affirm that there is within that broad Commonwealth, at this moment, another citizen as worthy to live, and as deserving of all public and private honor, as this poor prisoner.

But we are here to think of relief for the family of well aware that such was the theory of constitutional private hat formly looks are that such was the theory of constitutional private hat formly looks are that such was the theory of constitutional private hat formly looks are that such was the theory of constitutional private hat formly looks are that such was the theory of constitutional private hat formly looks are that such was the theory of constitutional private hat formly looks are that such was the theory of constitutional private hat formly looks are that such was the theory of constitutional private hat the private John Brown, To my eyes that family looks very large obligation in the Slave States; but I was also awar and very needy of relief. It comprises his brave fel- of what you omit to mention, viz: that the Constituand very needy of tenies. It completes his orace leads were needy of tenies. It completely and systematical war you omit to mention, viz: that the Constitution has, in reality, been completely and systematically nullified whenever it suited the convenience or the aylvania; the sympathizers with him in all the States; and, I may say, almost every man who loves the Golard, I may say, almost every man who loves the Golard, for which you profess so much respect, has den Rule and the Declaration of Independence, like never proved any protection to citizens of the Free him, and who sees what a tiger's thirst threatens him States, who happened to have a black, brown, or yelin the malignity of public sentiment in the slave States, low complexion; nor to any white citizen whom you It seems to me that a common feeling joins the people of Massachusetts with him. I said John Brown was your own, on a question of vast importance to the an idealist. He believed in his ideas to that extent, temporal welfare and moral example of our common that he existed to put them all into action. He did country. This total disregard of constitutional oblinot believe in moral sussion ;-he believed in putting gation has been manifested not merely by the Lynch the thing through. (Applause.) He saw how deceptive the forms are. We fancy, in Massachusetts, that we are free; yet it seems the Government is quite unwas paid to constitutional obligation in South Caroreliable. Great wealth,—great population,—men of talent in the Executive, on the Bench,—all the forms there as an envoy, on a purely legal errand? Mr. right,—and yet, life and freedom are not safe. Why? Hedrick, Professor of Political Economy in the Uni-Because the judges rely on the forms, and do not, like versity of North Carolina, had a constitutional right John Brown, use their eyes to see the fact behind the to reside in that State. What regard was paid to that orms.

right, when he was driven from his home, merely for they assume that the United States can protect its declaring that he considered Slavery an impolitic syswitness or its prisoner. And, in Massachusetts, that is true; but the moment he is carried out of the bounds of Massachusetts, the United States, it is no-Alabama, when a bookseller in Mobile was compelled torious, afford no protection at all; the Government, to flee for his life, because he had, at the special rethe Judges, are an envenomed party, and give such quest of some of the citizens, imported a few copies protection as they give in Utah to honest citizens, or in Kansas; such protection as they give to their own own citizen, Mr. Underwood, had a constitutional Commodore Paulding, when he was simple enough to mistake the formal instructions of his Government to mistake the formal instructions of his Government for their real meaning. (Applause.) The Judges fear he was driven from your State for declaring himself collision between their two allegiances; but there are in favor of the election of Fremont? With these, worse evils than collision; namely, the doing substantial injustice. A good man will see that the use it would seem as if the less that was said about reof a Judge is to secure good government, and where spect for constitutional obligations at the South, the the citizen's weal is imperilled by abuse of the Fedbetter. Slavery is, in fact, an infringement of all eral power, to use that arm which can secure it, viz: law, and adheres to no law, save for its own purposes

the local government. Had that been done, on certain calamitous occasions, we should not have seen the honor of Massachusetts trailed in the dust, stained knives of butchery for the mothers, sisters, daughters, to all ages, once and again, by the ill-timed formal-ism of a venerable Bench. If Judges cannot find law enough to maintain the sovereignty of the State, and to protect the life and freedom of every inhabi- to explain why I believe that old hero to be no crim tant not a criminal, it is idle to compliment them as inal, but a martyr to righteous principles which he learned and venerable. What avails their learning sought to advance by methods sanctioned by his own or ventation? At a pinch, they are of no more use religious views, though not by mine. Allowing that than idiots. After the mischance, they wring their Capt. Brown did attempt a scheme in which murder A Vermont Judge, Hutchinson, who has the Declarity of Independence in his heart, a Wisconsin arraign him for crimes he has himself commended citizens against kidnappers, is worth a court-house and break the Union, if a majority of the legal voter full of lawyers so idolatrous of forms as to let go the in these Confederated States dared to elect a Presisubstance. Is any man in Massachusetts so simple | dent unfavorable to the extension of Slavery. Is no as to believe that when a United States Court in such a declaration proof of premeditated treason Virginia, now, in its present reign of terror, sends to In the spring of 1842, you made a speech in Con-

it has been, or, I fear, is likely to be used, a nuisance, and not a protection; for it takes away his right reliance on himself, and the natural assistance of his friends and fellow-citizens, by offering him a form which is a piece of paper. But I am detaining the meeting on matters which others understand better. I hope, then, that in administering relief to John Brown's family, we shall remember all those whom his fate concerns, all who are in sympathy with him, and not forget to aid him in the best way, by securing freedom and Independence in Massachusetts.

Mr. Andrew—Added to the words which Concord

When you thus boasted that you and your booted

has sent hither to-night, also keeping in mind its rep-utation for deeds, Mr. Emerson was the bearer of fif-States 'like a herd of buffalo,' if the Government Great applause.) I think, therefore, ladies and nation, at peace with the United States, did you not gentlemen, the time has arrived to appoint a financial pledge yourself to commit treason? Was it not by committee to receive this the first offering. I will robbery, even of churches, that you proposed to load We regret that the crowded state of our columns to enable 'Slavery to pour itself forth without re-

Even if Captain Brown were as bad as you paint The audience were now about to separate, when Mr. him, I should suppose he must naturally remind you of the words of Macbeth :

'We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor: This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips.'

If Captain Brown intended, as you say, to come treason, robbery, and murder, I think I have shown that he could find ample authority for such proceed ings in the public declarations of Gov. Wise. been no difficulty in obtaining the best of legal counthe oppressed, where could he read a more forcible lesson than is furnished by the State Seal of Virginia? I looked at it thoughtfully before I opened your letter; and though it had always appeared to me very suggestive, it never seemed to me so much so as it now did in connection with Captain John Brown. A liberty-loving hero stands with his foot upon a prostrate a coward.' [Great applause.]

Mr. Andrew continued, stating that the gentleman who is the acknowledged head of the Virginia bar, only declined to agree the writ of error before the blazon of a State whose most profitable business is the internal Slave-Trade! In whose highways coffles of ty which he should desire. These incidents, said Mr. Andrew, should not be forgotten, because it was true, upon by other chattels, constantly exposed to the which curses Virginia and all the South, humanity is should be growing up among those apparently quiet nevertheless the same everywhere, and God is nowhere on the face of the earth in human hearts without a spectators? It is in no spirit of taunt or of exultation that I ask this question. I never think of it but with The meeting was then closed without further for-mality.

anxiety, sadness, and sympathy. I know that a slaveholding community necessarily lives in the midst of gunpowder; and, in this age, sparks of free To In recording the expressions of sympathy and thought are flying in every direction. You cannot admiration which are so widely felt for John Brown, quench the fires of free thought and human sympathy whose doom is so swiftly approaching, we desire to by any process of cunning or force; but there is say-once for all-that, judging him by the code method by which you can effectually wet the gunof Bunker Hill, not think he is as deserving of powder. England has already tried it, with safety high-wrought eulogy as any who ever wielded and success. Would that you could be persuaded to aword or battle-axe in the cause of liberty; but we set aside the prejudices of education, and candidly do not and cannot approve any indulgence of the war spirit. John Brown has, perhaps, a right to a place by the side of Moses, Joshua, Gideon and David; but stitutions alone are wanting to render her the most

carnal, though mighty to the pulling down of strong captain Brown's is the natural result of the opinions holds. But the professedly Christian church, with which I sympathize. Even if I thought this to all Christendom, rejects our peaceful interpretation of be a correct statement, though I should deeply regret Christianity, and has no right, therefore, to measure it, I could not draw the conclusion that humanity ought to be stifled, and truth struck dumb, for fee ARRIVAL OF HON. CHARLES STEER. Hon Charles by their utterance. But the fact is, you mistake the

tar and feathers, brickbats, demolished houses, and other applications of Lynch law. When the dust of the conflict began to subside a little, their numbers were found to be greatly increased by the efforts to Brown.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.

The military here are under arms, and ready to march at a moment's warning, in consequence of reports from Charlestown of an intended rescue of Brown. exterminate them. They had become an influence in the State too important to be overlooked by shrewd calculators. Political economists began to look at the subject from a lower point of view. They used the subject from a lower point of view. They used their abilities to demonstrate that Slavery was a wasteful system, and that the Free States were taxed, to an enormous extent, to sustain an institution which, at heart, two-thirds of them abhorred. The forty millions, or more, of dollars, expended in hunting Fugitive Slaves in Florida, under the name of the Seminole War, were adduced, as one item in proof, to which many more were added. At last, politicians were compelled to take some action on the proof, to which many more were added. At last, politicians were compelled to take some action on the subject. It soon became known to all the people that the Slave States had always managed to hold in their hands the political power of the Union, and that while they constituted only one-third of the white population of these States, they held more than two-thirds of all the lucrative, and once honorable offices; an indignity to which none but a subjugated people had ever before submitted. The knowledge also became generally diffused, that while the Southern States owned their Democracy at home, and voted for them, they also systematically bribed the nominally Democratic party, at the North, with the office,

nally Democratic party, at the North, with the offices adroitly kept at their disposal.

Through these, and other instrumentalities, the sentiments of the original Garrisonian Abolitionists became very widely extended, in forms more or less diluted. But by far the most efficient co-laborers we have ever had have been the Slave-States themselves. By denying us the sacred Right of Petition, they roused the free spirit of the North, as it never could have been roused by the loud trumpet of Garrison, or the soul-animating bugle of Phillips. They could have been roused by the loud trumpet of Garrison, or the soul-animating bugle of Phillips. They bought the great slave, Daniel, and, according to their established usage, paid him no wages for his labor. By his co-operation, they forced the Fagitive Slave law upon us, in violation of all our humane instincts and all our principles of justice. And what did they procure for the Abolitionists by that despotic process? A deeper and wider detestation of Slavery throughout the Free States, and the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin, an eloquent outburst of moral indignation, whose echoes wakened the world to look need to be a summoned five hundred men in different parts of the county to according to deputies. The Hagerstown (Md.) Torchlight of their established usage, paid him no wages for his labor. Washington county to appoint a sufficient number of deputies, residing along or near the boundary line between this State and Pennsylvania, and others residing along the line of the Potomac River, who may be empowered to act with authority of law in ease of any according to a sufficient number of deputies, residing along or near the boundary line between this State and Pennsylvania, and others residing along the line of the Potomac River, who may be empowered to act with authority of law in ease of any according to the county to appoint a sufficient number of deputies, residing along the line of the Potomac River, who may be empowered to act with authority of law in ease of any according to the county to appoint a sufficient number of deputies, residing along the line of the Potomac River, who may be empowered to act with authority of law in case of any according to a sufficient number of deputies, residing along the line of the Potomac River, who may be empowered to act with authority of law in case of any according to a sufficient number of deputies, residing along the line of the Potomac River, who may be empowered to act with authority of law in case of any according to a look according to a look and a look accor tion, whose echoes wakened the world to look upon

have been made into Free States, to which that same
Administration had declared that the United States

To UNPAID PLEDGES in aid of the Massachus Control of the Massachus Administration had declared that the United States had 'an unquestionable right;' and then they turned upon the weak Republic of Mexico, and, in order to make more Slave States, wrested from her twice as many hundred thousands of square miles, to which we had not a shadow of right.

Notwithstanding all these extra efforts, they saw symptoms that the political power so long held with a symptom symptom symptom symptom symptoms that the political power so long held with a symptom symptom symptom symptom symptoms that the symptoms t

by reason of the extension of Abolition sentiments and the greater prosperity of Free States. Emboldened by continual success in aggression, they made use of the pretence of 'Squatter Sovereignty' to break the league into which they had formerly esjoled the servile representatives of our blinded people, by which all the territory of the United States south of '36 30' was guaranteed to Slavery, and all north of it to Freedom. Thus Kansas became the battleground of the antagonistic elements in our Government. Rufflans hired by the Slave Power were sent thicker temporarily, to do the voting, and drive from the support herself there and help her mother, she has a very earnest desire to learn the milliner's trade. Her brown complexion has hitherto frustrated all her efforts for that purpose. Is there any one, who has sufficient good sense and good feeling to rise above this absurd prejudice, and aid her in her laudable undertaking? She is a person of intelligence, reliable principles, good manners, and industrium habits. She is a very neat seamstress, and has general capacity. If she cannot learn a trade, she Gentlemen who have preceded me have well said that no wall of separation could here exist. This commanding event which has brought us together,—the sequel of which has brought us together,—the sequel of which have occurred for a long time in our history, and I am very glad to see that this sudden interest in the hero of Harper's Ferry has provoked an extreme curiosity in all parts of the republic in the streme curiosity in all parts of the republic in the form the directories of the underest of undered the undered of unoffending Mexicans. Was it not by the murder of unoffending Mexicans the United States? Was it not by the murder of unoffending Mexicans the total streme curiosity in the toroite, show the underest of undered to advance those schemes of available principles, good the underive from the underest of undered to advance those schemes of available principles, good the underive from the undered of unoffending Mexicans? Was the undered to advance the polls the lega plification of Squatter sovereignty. A Massachusetts setts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows less integrity, was half murdered by slaveholders, merely for having the manliness to state these facts to the assembled Congress of the nation. Peaceful emigrants from the North, who went to Kansas for no other purpose than to till the soil, erect mills, and establish manufactories, schools, and churches, were robbed, outraged, and murdered. For many months a war more ferocious than the warfare of wild Indians was carried on against a people almost unresisting, because they relied upon the Central Government for aid. And all this while, the power of the United States, wielded by the Slave Oligarchy, was on the side of the aggressors. They literally tied the stones, and let loose the mad dogs. This was the state of things when the hero of Osawatomie and his brave sons went to the rescue. It was he who first turned the tide of Border-Ruffian triumph, by showing them that blows were to be taken as well as

> You may believe it or not, Gov. Wise, but it is cer tainly the truth that, because slaveholders so reckless. FORTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS THEREly sowed the wind in Kansas, they reaped a whirl-

> wind at Harper's Ferry. The people of the North had a very strong attachment to the Union; but, by your desperate measure you have weakened it beyond all power of restoration They are not your enemies, as you suppose, but they cannot consent to be your tools for any ignoble task you may choose to propose. You must not judge of us by the crawling sinuosities of an Everett; or by our magnificent hound, whom you trained to hunt your poor cripples, and then sent him sneaking into s corner to die-not with shame for the base purposes to which his strength had been applied, but with vexation because you withheld from him the promised bone. Not by such as these must you judge the free enlightened yeomanry of New England. A majority of them would rejoice to have the Slave States fulfill their oft-repeated threat of withdrawal from the Union. It has ceased to be a bugbear, for we begin to despair of being able, by any other process, to give the world the example of a real republic. The moral sense of these States is outraged by being accomplices.
>
> It has been so often said that most people now be lieve it, That cultivators of the soil do not read. The fact that in so short a time There Education of COPELAND'S COUNTRY LIFE and DE CADD'S NEW CATTLE DOCTOR have been call the property of the soil of the second of th their oft-repeated threat of withdrawal from the sense of these States is outraged by being accomplices sense of these States is outraged by being accomplices in sustaining an institution vicious in all its aspects; and it is now generally understood that we purchase every man who cultivates an acre of ground, or owns our disgrace at great pecuniary expense. If you would only make the offer of a separation in serious earnest, you would hear the hearty response of millions, 'Go, gentlemen, and

"Stand not upon the order of your going, But go at once!" Yours, with all due respect,
L. MARIA CHILD.

A person calling himself T. A. Salvo, was taken up at Bamberg, S. C., on the 10th inst., for being too free in the expression of his opinions on Slavery, and his head was shaved on one side, and a coat of a sale of THREE HUNDRED AND TEN THOU-tar and feathers applied to him; he was then rode on a rail beyond the limits of the village!!

VIRGINIA AGAIN ALARMED.

Free States. Our inherent love of law and order, and our superstitions attachment to the Union, you have mistaken for cowardice; and rarely have you let slip any opportunity to add insult to aggression.

The manifested opposition to Slavery began with the lectures and pamphlets of a few disinterested men and women, who based their movements upon purely moral and religious grounds; but their expostulations were met with a storm of rage, with tar and feathers, brickbats, demolished houses, and

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

tion, whose echoes wakened the world to look upon their shame.

By fillibustering and fraud, they dismembered Mexico, and having thus obtained the soil of Texas, they tried to introduce it as a slave state into the Union. Failing to effect their purpose by constitutional means, they accomplished it by a most open and palpable violation of the Constitution, and by obtaining the votes of Senators on false pretences.

Soon afterward, a Southern Slave Administration ceded to the powerful monarchy of Great Britain several hundred thousands of square miles, that must have been made into Free States, to which that same

L. MARIA CHILD. Wayland, Mass.

ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massa West Cummington, Friday, Nov. 25. Savoy, Cheshire, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Dec. Worthington, Plainfield, Friday, "Sunday, "Tuesday, "Wednesday, " Ashfield, Buckland, Shelburne Falls,

GERMAN LECTURES AT THE TURN HALL. No. 677 Washington Street.

First lecture by Mr. KARL HEINZEN, editor of the ioneer, on Sunday evening, 27th inst. Subject: Die Teutschen and die Amerikaner. Tickets 25 cents, admitting a gentleman and ladies. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

NOTICE .- WM. WELLS BROWN will deliver

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By the late Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, Is one of the mo JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
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IN two handsome 12mo, volumes, from new type, being the first and only American edition of those admirable old English Novels from the graceful and elegant pen of GRACE KENNEDY. Price \$1 per volume, bound in cloth.

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Another Slander Nailed to the Counter

Price of Country Life, third edition, \$2 50

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JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 20 Washington street, Boston.
Nov. 18 4wis

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

IN PRESS:

THE LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

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A N elegant 12 mo. volume of 400 pages, illustra-trated, and embellished with a superb STEEL PORTRAIT GLORIOUS OLD MAN.

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The Nomense of it.
Who are the Opposers of the Woman Move-

CHARLES HAZELTINE, PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND

REPAIRER. Orders may be left at Russell & Tollman's, 291 Washington street, and at the Neponset Post-

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Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan, Wulf Fries, and their fellow-members of the Men-delsohn Quintette Club: also, to Woodward & Brown, and Wm. Bourne, Piano-Forte makers; B. F. Baker, and W. R. Babcock.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are kereby offered for sale to persons of liberal and reformatory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fundamental principles and general objects of the Hopedale Community. These parcels, lying in and contiguous to the village of Hopedale, Millord, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community Domain, are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pasturage, together with some woodland—most of the tillage being under a high state of cultivation—and are designed either for simple building lots, or for small farms, as may suit different classes of purchasers. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and tenements in the village may be rented by those unpre-Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and tenements in the village may be rented by those unprepared to buy or erect buildings. In the immediate vicinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop room and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for those who may desire to combine with their usual avocations such horticultural employment as health mensure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of literary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that quiet retirement, and the opportunity for active, out-door manual or other exercise necessary to the highest usefulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And any or all of the class to whom the lands are offered, who may desire for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Houedale, or who who may desire for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for their children the advantage of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Instituof the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Institu-tion of much excellence, both in its general character and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practi-cal Education—will find here unusual inducements for making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Mifford Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by which communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Eng-land.

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to the circumstances of any honest, industrious, economthe circumstances of any honest, industribut, conomical family.

For further particusars and all necessary information, inquire of

E. D. DRAPER,

Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

June 17, 1859.—tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE-

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE-MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's advertisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-holders, a large portion of the Community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper. He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to our distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends, cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of our excellent select and common schools, will avail themselves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social arrangements, the anticipation of which originally at tracted us hither, the next best thing is, to ace as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Pactical Christian.

Is there any virtue in

MRS.S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S

Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855.

ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visi-ble, THE FALLING OFF OF HATE CEASED, and my locks, which before were quite GRAY, when and my locks,

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Alan

I have ever known. It has restored my hair to

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Buston

Having used numerous specifies to little purpose, discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zybbal.

samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither ball nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years.'

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. 'Guide to Holiness,' Boston

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found

among our other advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects."

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church.

Attleboro', Mass.
'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-

storer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old man to the criminal belongs to old man to the criminal belongs.

belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

put on a very fively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANT. LY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR

HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full val-

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire

'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After

having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye.

I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me.

The above clergyman is well known throughout Great

Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missioner)

In consequence of her long residence in aforenames island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy

condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefited was been of Mrs. S. A. Allen's

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wil-

It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till av

Britain, and to many in the United States

to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y

ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

ue of our money.

HAVTI.

GREAT BRITAIN.

' My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and

pleaure in recommending them to ion to use such preparations."

and Foreign Christian Union, N. V. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalas.

mum have been used in my family with effects r and I take pleaure in recommending

natural color,' &c.

such as have occasi

· Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best

For the Liberator. JOHN BROWN OF OSAWATOMIE.

BY G. D. WHITMORE. So you've convicted old John Brown! brave old Brown

of Osawatomic!

And you gave him a chiralrous trial, lying groanin on the floor. on the floor,
With his body ripped with gashes, deaf with pain
from sabre slashes,
Over the head received, when the deadly fight was

o'er; Round him guns with lighted matches, judge and law yers pale as ashes—
For he might, perhaps, come to again, and put you all to flight,

Or surround you, as before! You think, no doubt, you've tried John Brown, but he's laid there trying you, And the world has been his jury, and its judgment's swift and true:

Over the globe the tale has rung, back to your hearts

the verdict's flung,
That you're found, as you've been always found, a
brutal, cowardly crew!
At the wave of his hand to a dozen men, two thou-

sand slunk like hou He kennelled you up, and kept you too, till twice you saw through the azure blue,

The day-star circle round.

No longer the taunt, our history's new, 'our hero i yet to come — We've suddenly leaped a thousand years beyond the rolling sun!

And, sheeted round with a martyr's glory, again or

earth's renewed the story
Of bravery, truth, and righteousness, a battle lost and won;
A life laid down for the poor and weak, the immorta crown put on; The spark of Luther's touched to the pile-swords

eam—black smoke obscures the sun—
And the slave and his master are gone Ages hence, when all is over that shocks the sense of the world to-day, Pilgrims will mount the western wave, seeking the

new Thermopylæ; Then, for that brave old man with many sons, man gled and murdered, one by one, Whose ghosts rise up from Harper's gorge, Missou-ri's plains, and far away Where Kansas' grains wave tinged with their blood,

will the column rise!
The Poet's song and History's page will the deeds
prolong of John of Osawatomie,
The Martyr to Truth and Right!

From the New York Tribune. JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

HOW OLD JOHN BROWN TOOK HARPER'S FERRY. A BALLAD OF THE TIMES.

Containing ye True History of ye Great Virgini Fright.] JOHN BROWN in Kansas settled, like a steadfast Yan-

kee farmer, Brave and godly, with four sons—all stalwart me of might;
There he spoke aloud for Freedom, and the Borderstrife grew warmer, Till the Rangers fired his dwelling, in his absence

in the night— And Old Brown, Osawatomie Brown, Came homeward in the morning—to find his hou

Then he grasped his trusty rifle, and boldly fought for Smote from border unto border the flerce, invading

band; And he and his brave boys vowed—so might Heaven help and speed 'em!—
They would save those grand old prairies from the curse that blights the land,
And Old Brown,
Osawatomie Brown,
Said—'Boys, the Lord, will aid us!' and he shoved

And the Lord did aid these men, and they labore

day and even,
Saving Kansas from its peril—and their very lives
seemed charmed;
Till the Ruffians killed one son, in the blessed light of heaven— In cold blood the fellows slew him, as he journeyed

Then Old Brown-Osawatomie Brown, Shed not a tear, but shut his teeth, and frowned

Then they seized another brave boy-not amid the heat of battle,
But in peace, behind his plough-share—and they
loaded him with chains,
And with pikes, before their horses, even as they goad

their cattle,

Drove him, cruelly, for their sport, and at last blew
out his brains; Then Old Brow Osawatomie Brown, Raised his right hand up to Heaven, calling Heav-

And he swore a fearful oath, by the name of the Al

and torn him so—
He would seize it by the vitals; he would crush it
day and night: he
Would so pursue its

for blo That Old Brown, Should be a name to swear by, in backwoods or in

Then his beard became more grizzled, and his wild blue eye grew wilder,
And more sharply curved his hawk's-nose, snuffing battle from afar;
And he and the two boys left, though the Kansa

Grew more sullen, till was over the bloody Border War, And Old Brown,

Osawatomie Brown, Had grown crazy, as they reckoned by his fearful glare and frown.

So he left the plains of Kansas and their bitter woe Slipt off into Virginia, where the statesmen all are

Hired a farm by Harper's Ferry, and no one knew where to find him, Or whether he had turned parson, and was jacketed For Old Brown,

Osawatomie Brown, Mad as he was, knew texts enough to wear a parson'

He bought no plows and harrows, spades and shovels or such trifles : But quietly to his rancho there came, by every

Boxes full of pikes and pistols, and his well-beloved Sharp's riftes;
And eighteen other madmen joined their leade gain. Says Old Brown, Brown there again.

Osawatomie Brown,
Boys, we have got an army large enough to whip the

Whip the town, and seize the muskets, free the ne-groes, and then arm them— Carry the County and the State; sye, and all the potent South; On their own heads be the slaughter, if their victims

rise to harm them—
These Virginians! who believed not, nor would heed the warning mouth.'

Says Old Brown,
Osawatomic Brown,

Osawatomic Brown,
The world shall see a Republic, or my name is not
John Bnown!

Twas the sixteenth of October, on the evening of work, declared the Captain, 'shall be on a holy night!'
It was on a Sunday evening, and, before the noon of

It was on a Sanuary

Monday,

With two sons, and Captain Stephens, fifteen privates—black and whits—

Captain Brown,

Osawatomic Brown,

Marched across the bridged Potomac, and knocked the sentinel down;

Took the guarded armory building, and the muskets

one by one;
Scared to death each gallant scion of Virginia they

infamy.

Resolved, That all friends of human freedom was done.

Mad old Brown,

Bro

Very little noise and bluster, little smell of powder, made he; It was all done in the midnight, like the Empe-

guiding star— This Old Brown, This Old Brown,
Osawatomic Brown!

And the bold two thousand citizens ran off and left

2. Resolved, That Capt. John Brown and his

Then was riding and railroading and expressing here

And old Brown,
Osawatomie Brown,
Found an army come to take him, encamped around

But to storm with all the forces we have mentioned

Tore them from their weeping matrons—fired their souls with Bourbon whiskey—
Till they battered down Brown's castle with their worthy the support of honest men.

Osawatomie Brown, Received three bayonet stabs, and a cut on his brave

Tallyho! the old Virginia gentry gathered to the bay-And whene'er they slay a rebel, those who come too terest. late for slaying, Not to lose a share of glory, fire their bullets in

his clay; And Old Brown, Osawatenie Brown, Saw his sons fall dead beside him, and between then

How the conquerors were their laurels-how they

known the country o'er.
'Hang Old Brown,

But, Virginians, do n't do it! for I tell you that the better observance of the day, by compelling the lager

And Old Brown.

May trouble van more than ever, when you've nailed

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. JOHN BROWN. But shall he die? will frail Virginia dare Strike the rash blow ?-blood-seal the marty

Will she not fear the spirit from his tomb That when it strikes, will beat no empty air? To lull the giant, rising even now;
To wipe the dastard drops from her pale brow,
And her own heart with other heart compare.
Thought yet, but how soon may it action be!

Thought earnest, brave, ready to serve the right Thought daring—looking to the dawning light, Glowing to save—ay, save from anarchy. Ah! none se blind as they who will not see—No State so weak as dotard chivalry!

A. P. C.

THE LIBERATOR.

CAPE COD ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for this county, which assembled at Harwich on Saturday and

ship, generous and sympathetic. This fact must have miscrable beings. Nearly every Sabbath r been noted by all. Very obviously, it was not a question where a stranger might go with the certainty of On Monday morning, we started for the Missou ious to particularize any.

Committee was then chosen, consisting of Elkanah uniformly employ white men, and the two mates drive

were Andrew T. Foss, Henry C. Wright, and Charles and knocking them down. On one of those occasi

people of this State have to accomplish. First, they selected such as being best qualified to get the mo Harper's Ferry insurrection. Brown was to be hung, be invaluable servants, excepting they will steal. he said; and what had he done to merit death? and I looked at him very quietly, and said, 'You steal the with them, and had ventured his life for their deliverance. He concluded by presenting for the consideration of the meeting the following resolutions:-

THE STATUE OF WEBSTER. Resolved, That the placing of the statue of Daniel Webster in the State-House grounds in Boston is a fore an insult to Massachusetts; and we hereby pledge ourselves never to cease our labor for its removal till it shall disappear from public view.

DEMAND FOR A PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL. 1. Resolved. That Massachusetts, by disarming the fugitive slave who comes upon her soil, and forbidding him to defend himself against a MAN-HUN-TER, lays herself under the strongest possible obligation to give him protection from arrest and annoy-

Captured all the country majors and the colonels, ance; and, failing to do this, she covers herself with

THE

ran on,
And before the noon of Monday, I say, the deed are exhorted to use the utmost diligence and zeal in procuring signatures to the petitions now in circulation in this State, asking for a Personal Liberty Bill that shall give ample protection to all fugitives slavery who may be found within her borders.

THE HARPER'S PERRY INSURRECTION.

1. Resolved, That 'resistance to tyrants is ob ence to God'; therefore it is the right and duty of the ror's cosp d'etat:
Cut the wires: stop the rail-cars: hold the streets
and bridges!' said he—
Then declared the new Republic, with himself for such resistance, and to aid them by such means a they shall think just and expedient, to free them

sociates, in their efforts to incite and assist the slave to insurrection against their oppressors, acted in ac the Martinsburg Sharpshooters, and the cordance with the essential spirit and principles of And the Martinsburg - Bharpshootens, and the Charlestown Votunteers,
And the Shepherdstown and Winchester Militia
mental and religious institutions of our country, and old Brown was said to muster his ten thousand gren-

General Brown,
Osawatomie Brown!!

Behind whose rampant banner all the North was pouring down. himself and followers against the attack made upo But at last, 't is said, some prisoners escaped from Old them,—and his calmness and self-possession, as he la Brown's durance, And the effervescent valor of Ye Chivalry broke wounded and bleeding in the engine house, and is his sublimely heroic bearing during his trial, convicforth,
When they learned that nineteen madmen had the tion, and sentence to die upon the gibbet, has neve marvellous assurance—
Only nineteen—thus to seize the place, and drive in the history of the world. May his heroism inspire us all with a nobler manly courage!

Mr. Foss offered the following resolution relating to

Resolved, That the Republican party is the white man's party. It does not profess to be an Anti-Slawas too risky;
So they hurried off to Richmond for the Govern-very party; but only aims to restrict slavery to its

These resolutions were discussed and enforced with great earnestness and power of speech by Andrew T. Foss, Charles Lenox Remond, Henry C. Wright, and others, and adopted.

Five consecutive meetings were held, commenc Tallyho! the old Virginia gentry gathered to the baying!

In they rush and kill the game, shooting lustily dollars were collected in behalf of the cause, and to defray expenses. The occasion was one of great in-

* The words in brackets were not in the resolution, as originally presented by Mr. Wright, but were sub-sequently added, agreeably to the suggestion of Mr. Foss.

A TRIP TO KANSAS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1859. DEAR GARRISON :- I have just returned from a brief hastened on the trials—
How Old Brown was placed, half-dying, on the Charlestown Court-House floor—
How he spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all though the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, and the spoke his grand oration, in the scorn of all the spoke his grand oration, and the spoke his grand oration or the spoke his grand oration. sojourn in Kansas, and thought a hasty sketch of some ing to you. I reached St. Louis Saturday evening, What the brave old madman told them—these are Sept. 5. Sunday morning, secured a passage on the steamer War Eagle, Capt. Wright, bound up the Missouri. I then took a turn about the city, to see what Said the Judge, 'and all such rebels!' with his most was to be seen. A few weeks previous to my arrival judicial frown. there, a great excitement had prevailed, relative to a beer saloons and grog shops to be shut up. Being fiagon,
Filled with blood of Old Brown's offspring, was submitted to a vote of the people, they decided by a

first poured by Southern hands:
And each drop from Old Brown's life-veins, like the As I was perambulating the streets, noting the solred gore of the dragon,
May spring up a vengeful Fury, hissing through emn faces of the pious throng as they wended their way in the direction of the church-going bells, my attention was attracted to a procession women approaching me. First, came two villanous looking white men; then followed nine couples,—oighteen colered women, some of them nearly white,— "The hunt was up-woe to the game enclosed two white men; then twenty-one blacks, the rear "The hunt was up—woe to the game enclosed within that fiery circle! The town was occupied by a thousand or fifteen hundred men, including volunteer companies from Shepherdstown, Charlestown, Winchester, and elsewhere, but the armed and unorganized multitude largely predominated, giving the affair more the character of a great hunting scene than that of a battle. The savage game was holed beyond all possibility of escape."—Virginia Correspondent of Harwer's Weskly. sound of the tolling Sabbath-bells of St. Louis. We marched to a New Orleans steamer at the lower end of the levee, where these thirty-nine human beings were consigned to a Southern market. The ringing sounds of the iron manacles that were to secure these poor creatures from flight closed the scene, and brought to my remembrance the declaration of the prophet:-When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eves from you; yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear. Your hands are full of blood.' Thus I with proof, and subset received the lesson for the day, and felt my experience tional Convention that they had allowed such claims

An intelligent colored man informed me that it was common Sabbath day occurrence, and that a few Sabbaths previous, eighty-two men, women and children were taken from the slave-pen to the Southean steamboat. That the piety of St. Louis has rescued the day from lager beer desecration, and consecrated it to the domestic slave trade, seasoned with prayer and fasting, is confirmed by the following item, taken from

the St. Louis Democrat :-'Passing Away.' Forty-five of the chattels of the ty, which assembled at Harwich on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 5th and 6th, proved to be a most pleasing as well as important convocation.

Two more beautiful days for a Convention could not have been asked; neither could a better place than Harwich be found for holding one. In point of hospitality, too, the people are an example worthy the imitation of any town,—hearty in their friendship, generous and sympathetic. This fact must have been asked by all. Very obviously it was not a nuse.

feeling himself to be welcome, but rather, where not river, which was very low, and difficult of navigation to go, and where all were equally kind, it were invid- Our trip on the muddy, sluggish, and uninteresting river was very monotonous, enlivened occasionally by At 2 o'clock, P. M., (Saturday,) the Convention debates growing out of the 'irrepressible conflict.' something the same of the convention met, and was called to order by Zebina H. Small, who was, on motion, chosen President of the meeting, and Edward Coombs, Secretary. A Financial frequent landings. So far as I have observed, they Nickerson and Z. H. Godfrey.

The principal Anti-Slavery speakers from abroad and in some instances beating them with their fists, them like a gang of slaves, frequently striking them. I remarked to a gentleman sitting beside me, that After the meeting was organized, Henry C. Whight those men (alluding to the mates) must have been arose and said, there were three things which the slave-drivers. He said, ' Probably, as they generally were to make Massachusetts a protection for the fugi- work out of the crew ;' and he continued, 'These tive, without necessitating the punishment of those miserable, low whites require more looking after than who befriend him. Secondly, they were to send Dan- the negroes. In Kentucky, the slaves feel insulted if iel Webster back to his grave at Marshfield; and, compared with such poor trash. The negroes are suthirdly, they were to dispose of the question of the perior to the low whites in every respect, and would who was his hangman? His crime was, that he had negro, his wife, his children, and all the earnings of considered them that were in bonds as being bound his labor; and is it a marvel that he should prove an apt scholar and imitator of his exemplars? very plain talk, said he, 'for this latitude.' 'I have always been used to plain speaking,' said I, 'and am, unfortunately, too old to mend my manners in that

The War Eagle, on her return trip, carried fifty gratuitous, mean, and wicked homage to the Slave slaves, bought by the traders for the cotton fields and Power, and a fresh stab at human freedom, and there- rice swamps of the lower States; and almost every boat on her downward voyage has more or less, for the same accursed destination—the rapid influx of settlers from the free States, and the feer of such incursions as made by Capt. John Brown, having rende ed that peculiar species of property very untenable.

Arrived in Kansas, I found the people and politi cians mostly absorbed in discussing the provisions of the Wyandot Constitution, and the election of a Ter ritorial delegate to Congress. I heard your Mr. Burof Doctor Doy from a Missouri prison. Said I, 'Mr. says yes, and the Church endorses it—the Burlingame, it was not your Union that you so higheracy, without jeopardizing liberty or life.' All of which he assented to, saying he was speaking of to make it apparent on the oc The Republican party will do a good work in their

way, so long as they are in a minority; but I fear when they attain the power and spoils of the government, they will grievously disappoint the anti-slavery expectations of thousands who are led to sustain I availed myself of every opportunity to protest

against the insertion of the word 'white' in the new Constitution, and was assured by prominent men in the party, that it was mere policy, and that as soon State government was firmly established, the rights of the colored people and the Indians should be fully recognised. Had I not had some experience in the promises of politicians before an election, I more glorious aphere of our dearly beloved friends, declarations to that effect. I, nevertheless, urged it being deprived of their genial society and steadfar upon the true and reliable men to bring the subject example; sad for the poor bondman, who, it would before the present session of the Legislature, and every succeeding one, until the new State should be who plead his cause; joyful for them that they have purged from its foul disgrace, and equal justice meted passed serenely from this fiseting and transitory state,

than three hundred miles to explore the southern needy, and the unutterable moans of the lacerated part of the Territory, and acquaint myself more particularly with its soil and climate, and obtain a personal knowledge of its resources and capabilities, The weather was most delightful, the roads in their stand in the gap, and be ready with closed ranks for natural condition perfect, and the country both culies, intersected with numerous streams skirted with ever is stricken down or removed, the cause of the timber, very beautiful to behold. The first night I passed among the Sacs and Fox

Indians, a wild tribe, numbering twelve hundred and

thirty-six-a very few families having adopted civilized habits. The next morning I saw them all as sembled around the Agency, preparatory to receiving their semi-annual payment from evernment. Both men and women were clad in a polored blankets, and a profusion of community. As all of them came mounted on fine profes and horses, they, with their painted faces, made a very animated and picturesque appearance. Mr. Greenwood, the Comm Indian Affairs, was there, and I have since been in formed made a treaty with them, by which they relinquished a considerable portion of their valuable domain to government. On my return, I spent night with John T. Jones, Chief of the Ottawa Indians, a small tribe, numbering two hundred and twenty-five, and located in Franklin County. These Indians, through the influence of Mr. Jones, are civilized, and very superior in their menta; and religious acquirments. Mrs. Jones is a native of the State of Maine, and went to Kansas some seventeen years since as a voluntary teacher, to labor fo improvement and welfare of those small remnant of the once powerful tribes of the red men. They were getting on very prosperously until Kansas was motives that induced them to labor for the advanceciple to espouse the Free State cause, and, consequen ly, brought upon them the vengeance of the pro-Slavery Border Rufflan party. During one of the General Reid made a night descent upon them, burn their house and furniture, books and clothing, and took seven hundred dollars in specie, cattle, and such other property he they chose, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, Mr. Jones and his wife barely escaping with their lives. Fortunately the timber was near, and covered their and saved them from the murderous balls which ferromakly around them, one of their people only being killed. The Territoria Legislature, last year, appointed Commissioners to estimate the damages sustained by citizens. They accordingly gave notice for the presentation of claims deepened and my convictions strengthened as to the amount of half a million of dollars. Among awful guilt and hypocrisy of this people. Jones, and the Commissioners had the hardihood to refuse him any allowance, on the ground that he did not stay by his property, and offer all the resistance in his power to the outrage. Application had previously been made at Washington, and Mr. Jones had spent two winters there, at great expense and inconvenience, without receiving any attention, and recently ascertained that his inventory of claims and proof had been filed away, without being opened!

And all this in direct violation of the honor and good faith of the government, pledged to the Indians, and enacted into a law by Congress in 1850, entitled 'An Act for better regulating the Intercourse with the Indians, and to preserve the peace.' The sixteenth section in substance declares, that whenever any white person commits any trespass upon the lands of property of the Indians, upon complaint and conviction, the person so offending shall make restitution in amount of the property taken or de stroyed; and if the person convicted of committing such trespass has not sufficient means for that purpose, then the government assumes the responsibility and pays the Indian double the amount of the los sustained by him; provided, that said Indian or Indians offer no resistance, but quietly submit to such wrong-doing when perpetrated. Jones and his party kept strictly to the letter and spirit of this no sisting law; but, being in favor of universal liberty, they are denied redress by a government devoted to

the enslavement of man. Gov. Medary and family, on their way to Fort Scott, stopped for the night with the Ottawa Chief, who is always prepared to accommodate travellers .-The Governor is a very pleasant, social man, and professed a great interest in the welfare of the Ind He said he had urged upon the government the importance of inducing the Indians to remove, and locate in the Indian Territory south of Kansas, organizing State Governments of their own, and adm them into the Union, and to a representation in Congress. I asked him if the slavery question would not e an obstacle; but he thought it a matter of such moment, that the abolitionists would yield, for once, and conquer their prejudices. On my return to Lawrence, I heard Gen. Lane has

rangue the people on political topics. He wants to be United States Senator. He dwelt upon the importance of having men sent to Washington, who would do their utmost to have the Indians removed, and their lands opened for settlement. I could not but call to remembrance, as it were but yesterday, when the na tion was convulsed with the discussion of the same subject; when policy and expediency triumphed over the humanity of the people, as it was urged that they were to be removed west of the Mississippi and Mis-souri to a delightful country, where they would have ample hunting-grounds secured to them by treaty, mple hunting-grounds secured to them by treaty, never again to be molested. Lane is the man who killed his neighbor Jenkins, because they could not agree to draw water from the same well. He is a member of the Methodist Church, in good standing, and endorsed in a late number of Zion's Herald as one Boston, Sept. 10, 1859.

lingame address a large gathering of people in Law-rence. The high-toned anti-slavery sentiments he uttered, judged from a political stand-point, would he do between the upper and nether mill-stone—the not call forth criticism; but he must needs dilute them with a great profession of love and veneration ple, and the coveting of their neighbor's lands? Must for the Union. The next day I was present when he they be despoiled, and driven out from any restingwas looking admiringly at the portraits of the rescuers place they can call their home? The government ly eulogized last evening, that delivered and seved of Commissioners for Foreign Missions fifty-thousand our friend from a five years' incarceration in a State prison, for attempting to perform a noble and humane Indians. Certain it is that their missions either carry act; but he is indebted to those daring and brave men slavery with them, or they are attracted by it. The who so deliberately disregarded the unholy compact. And you know, perfectly well, that you could not deddress in fifteen States of this confed-jeopardizing liberty or life.' All of diciously expended by disinterested men who would have gladly settled among them, and with a very little aid have introduced the science of model agricul ture, and taught them habits of industry and self-re their civilization and religious advancement than has been accomplished by bribing the American Board to do the dirty work of the slave oligarchy. If that amoun were given to an anti-slavery organization, and used to proclaim the gospel of freedom, the democratic slavemongers would soon find out that it was very unconstitutional-a union between Church and most dangerous precedent, and fraught with imminen danger to the liberties of our country !

ave felt considerably well-satisfied with their SAMUEL PHILBRICK and E. L. CAPRON. Sad to us to one that is enduring and eternal in the heavens. From Lawrence, I continued my journey for more where the sighing of the poor, and the crying of the and bleeding slave, are heard only to be redressed .-We are indeed passing away; but, blessed be God. we know there shall the death-grapple with the monster of cruelty and d, with its broad, undulating prair- blood. How consoling the reflection to us that, who free Gospel of Liberty, Truth and Righteousness will as surely prevail as that the Lord liveth!

Aver's Sarsaparilla.

ng complaints: —
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Erup-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROFSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPE-LAS, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity

OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that sea. son of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many numbers of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go son of the year. By the timely expulsion of then health. Sooner or later something must go and the great machinery of life is disordered

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa

eny thing else.

During late years the public have been misled During late years the public have been mialed by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon 3. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

Castiveness, Jaumdice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foother, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eraptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gost, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALNANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unsprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand ATER's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston. BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland : J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. J. N. MORIOR & Co., Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine ever May 7

BOARDING-HOUSE.

R OBERT R. CROSBY would inform his anti

HAIR RESTORER READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR TO THE ED'S OF EVENGELIST:—My age is sixty.

To THE ED'S OF EVENGELIST:—My age is sixty.
One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually fallings, antil, on the crown, it had become year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A'Allen's Restorer,' No. 1, according to the directions, and we continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the has appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION 18 NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly as TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is advantage to one who was in danger President J. I. EATON, I.L. D., Union University Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

Madan-I would state, that some time last spring 'MADAM-I WOULD SHEE, that some time last spring I found My HAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer,' &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visit

ble, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CEASED, and my locks, which before were quite GRAY, WHER CHANGED TO BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it agree trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., FREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR. While I was yet in Kansas, 'the Liberator br Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK Editor 'Ladies' Repository, 'Cincinnati, Ohia.
'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalasmum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles mannfactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains in in any position desired.'

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsa-parilla, so combined with other substances of still parills, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

tion of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or my thing else.

secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

at it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Al-a Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be ased to insert advertise nent, &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Education R. D. Church, 337 Broadway. New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative;

and I am happy to say, that it prevented the same of the hair, and restored it from being gray to it original glossy and beautiful black.' Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church, Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y

*I have no heaitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsanum have produced all the effects described in her advatisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it is a those when he was a they have to fall te hair may either begin to ful mend it to those whose hair in color or decrease in luxuria Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,)

Brooklyn.

I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair som turned as black as when I was a young man.' Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvan

'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and esu-ed a new growth, although I did not attend to it your directions require. Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

"We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of." We think that if there fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers by to sull article on which they make more profit than on these; always

These are the only preparations experted in any INSIT on having these. quantity to Europe.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced.
One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1.50
a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depoi, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Gensian has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen', signed in Red Ink to outside wrappes, and in Black Ink to directions pasted so bottler is genuine. Signing the name by others is offence, and will be prosecuted by us as a crimisal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOOM DEALES. October 14. lyeop

EVE

THE

NTI-SLAV ROBERT TERMS

mm, in advance OLLARS, if Pa All remi lating to the directed, (Po Advertis rted three tin The Age cicties are auth LIBERATOR.
The following debts of the p MUND QUINCY,

WM. I VOL. REFUG

THE INSTE

PRILLIPS.

Poor Gerri to madness be doctrines with ed, and which somes which philosopher, been carried per's Ferry de laid down by haunts him d guilty of mur-realizing their fice his life is irreparable multitude of a venal, cold-h North, after of making for heartlessly the the ends were So incomp systemse of fi State makes it one, and an e

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